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# CARIBBEAN AREA

## 1961 ANNUAL REPORT

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Growth Through Agricultural Progress

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE



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CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE

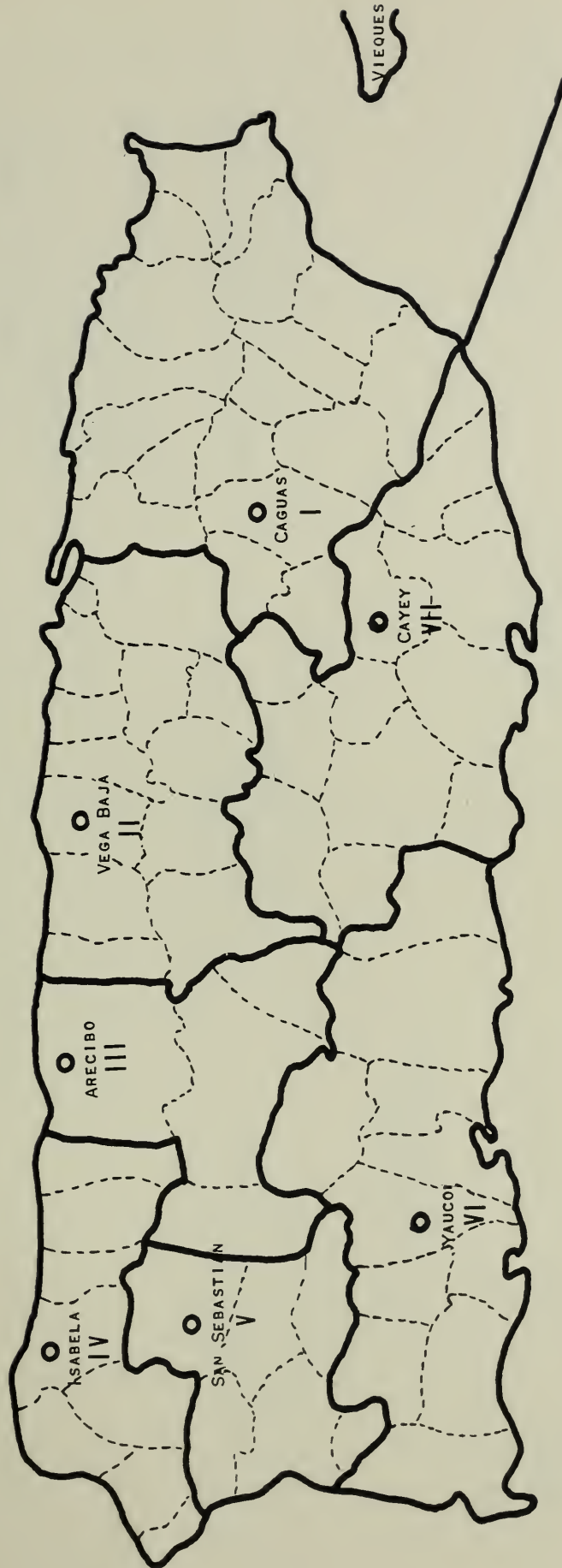
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

San Juan, Puerto Rico.

June 1962



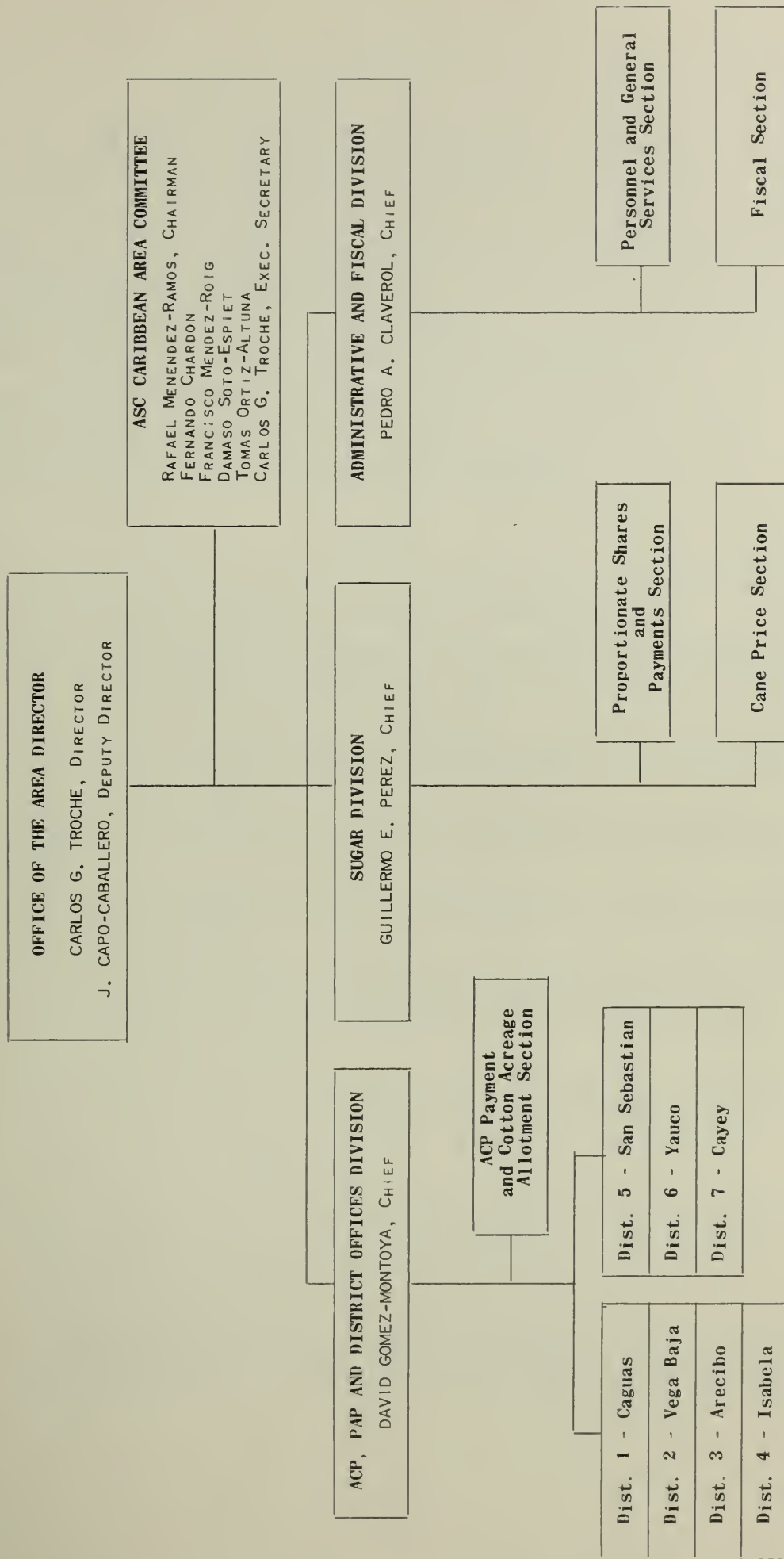
# ASCS DISTRICT OFFICES







# ASCS CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





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The data summarized in the pages that follow cover all 1961 program activities, with the single exception of data pertaining to sugarcane settlements under the 1961 Sugar Program.

All such activities (except the Tobacco Price Support Program), were carried out by Federal personnel of the Caribbean Area Office and its seven district offices. The data pertaining to the Tobacco Price Support Program are included for record purposes and ready reference in case of need.

The ASC Caribbean Area Committee, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, took appropriate action under current regulations with respect to (a) cases dealing with land removed from sugarcane production as a result of expropriation by Federal or Commonwealth Government agencies; (b) deferment cases submitted by the local office of the Selective Service; and, (c) matters coming under its purview in connection with the 1961 Extra Long Staple Cotton Acreage Allotment Program. In addition, the Committee made determinations in cases of disputed or borderline compliance arising under the Sugar and Agricultural Conservation Programs.

A.S.C.S. CARIBBEAN AREA OFFICE

CARLOS G. TROCHE  
Director



## 1960-61 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO

This narrative report is intended to summarize the main developments of the 1960-61 Sugar Program for Puerto Rico, namely, 1960-61 sugarcane crop outturn (in terms of acres of sugarcane harvested, cane ground, and sugar recovered); grinding and processing performance of sugar mills; growers' returns by way of Sugar Act payments and sugar and molasses settlements; wages received by laborers in the cane fields under statutory requirements; and marketing of sugar during the 1961 calendar year in the local and continental United States markets.

Statistical data on the foregoing developments are presented in the tables appended to this report, as follows:

1- Table 1 furnishes information on the number of sugarcane farms participating in the 1960-61 Sugarcane Program for Puerto Rico, acreage of sugarcane harvested, net sugarcane ground, raw value sugar recovered, extent of crop deficiency, and authorized Sugar Act payments. This information is broken down in 22 brackets of harvested acreage covering small, medium-sized, and large farms whose acreage of sugarcane harvested ranged from less than 5 acres to more than 15,000 acres.

2- Table 2 gives, for the last 20 years, comparative data on number of sugarcane farms which have participated in the sugar programs, acreage of sugarcane harvested, sugarcane ground, raw value sugar produced, per acre production of sugarcane and raw value sugar, and average yield per ton of sugarcane.

3- Table 3 gives, for each one of the 29 mills operating during the 1960-61 grinding season, information on production of sugarcane, 96° sugar, and raw value sugar. This table shows also the factor used by the ASCS office in determining the quantity of raw value sugar production on which Sugar Act payments to program participants were based.

4- Table 4 gives information, on a calendar year basis, on production, marketings and year-end inventories of raw sugar of Puerto Rican mills during 1961. Data pertaining to raw mills which were also processors of turbinado and refined sugar are also included in this table (Centrals Aguirre, San Francisco, Guánica and the Santa Juana mill, of C. Brewer, Puerto Rico, Inc.).

5- Table 5 gives information, on a calendar year basis, on production, marketings, and year-end inventories of turbinado and refined sugar of Puerto Rican refineries during 1961.

6- Table 6 furnishes information, for those processors who, as producers, received Sugar Act payments and who, as processors, made sugarcane settlements with their growers in cash, on the quantity of 96° sugar shipped during 1961 to continental United States, and the per hundredweight selling and delivery expense allowed

in determining the f.o.b. mill pricing basis for such cash settlements.

7- Tables 7(a) and 7(b) show: (a) monthly duty-paid prices for the twelve-month period January through December 1960, the average of which, diminished by allowable selling and delivery expenses incurred by each mill in the marketing of the 1959-60 crop (Table 6), determines the f.o.b. mill price used in settling cane deliveries of such crop; and (b) monthly duty paid prices for the twelve-month period January through December 1961, the average of which was used by processors as the basis for provisional settlements of cane deliveries of the 1960-61 crop. Final settlement of such cane deliveries will be made after allowable selling and delivery expenses incurred in the marketing of such crop have been determined for each mill.

8- Table 8 constitutes a tabulation of the final data on molasses net income during 1961, as determined from audited molasses payment compliance reports submitted by producer-processors.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1960-61 GRINDING SEASON

At the beginning of 1961, the indicated supply from carryover stocks of raw sugar plus estimated sugar production during 1961 was considered well below the total quantity of sugar needed to fill Puerto Rico's marketing quotas and provide a normal carryover inventory. For such reason, the curtailment of sugar production appeared unnecessary and, therefore, like for the preceding four years, sugarcane growers were permitted to grind for sugar all the sugarcane growing on their farms.

Grinding operations of the 1961 crop began on December 5, 1960 at Central San Vicente, followed by Central Coloso on December 14 and by Central Plata on December 18. Of the remaining mills, 16 started grinding in January 1961 and 10 mills during the first half of February 1961. Grinding operations ended on August 5, 1961. The shortest grinding season of anyone mill (Central Lafayette) lasted 118 days, and the longest (Central San Vicente) 206 days. Averagewise, the 1960-61 grinding season lasted 155 days.

The total gross weight of the sugarcane ground for sugar amounted to 10,773,793 short tons, reduced to a net weight of 10,749,807 short tons, after making the weight adjustments for trash content provided in the 1960-61 Fair Price Determination. From such quantity of sugarcane there were recovered 1,095,279 short tons of sugar, 96° basis, equivalent to 1,109,231 short tons of sugar, raw value basis. The resulting average yield was 10.189 pounds of 96° sugar per hundredweight of sugarcane ground, as compared with an average yield of 10.063 for the preceding crop.

A comparison of the acreages of sugarcane harvested, by types of culture, during the last five years of unrestricted production, follows.

Type of Culture	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Ratoons	305,594	285,797	267,100	267,637	263,008
Spring plantings	13,961	27,707	35,408	36,033	35,142
Fall plantings	13,480	12,446	20,643	16,790	15,717
Standover cane from previous crop	28,458	1,758	21,445	7,502	14,271
Totals	<u>361,493</u>	<u>327,708</u>	<u>344,596</u>	<u>327,962</u>	<u>328,138</u>

For the five years of unrestricted production detailed above, the production of sugarcane and raw value sugar in terms of short tons per acre, was as follows:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Sugarcane	24.09	27.67	29.54	30.48	32.76
Raw value sugar	2.74	2.85	3.15	3.11	3.38

The above comparisons of acreage harvested and per acre production of sugarcane and raw value sugar disclose the following facts.

1- As compared with an average acreage for the period of restriction 1953 through 1956 of 314,476, ratoon plantings have gradually dropped to 263,008 acres, representing a 16.4% decrease.

2- New plantings have increased gradually during the period of unrestricted production 1957 through 1961, reaching the 50,000-acre level during each of the last three years. This represents a striking improvement, as compared with the average of 25,948 acres of new plantings during the period of restriction 1953 through 1956.

3- The quantity of unharvested cane at the end of grinding operations fluctuated irregularly throughout the period for reasons which, in our view, were mainly caused by (a) changes in the availability of labor at the cane fields and (b) variableness in climatological conditions which, when adverse, made it commercially unprofitable the grinding of low sucrose cane.

4- The tonnage of cane ground per acre of sugarcane harvested increased gradually and steadily throughout the period going up to an average of 33 tons, the second highest on record, only equaled by the 1941 crop average and surpassed by the 1940 crop average (35 tons).

5- Although to a lesser degree, the outturn production of raw value sugar per acre increased from year to year, except during 1960, when a slight reduction was registered.



The number of mills engaged in the processing of sugar during 1961 was 29, the same number of mills operating during the preceding year. Of the 29 mills, 26 ground both company and purchased cane; two mills ground only purchased cane, and one mill ground only company cane.

The total number of sugarcane farms (\*) operated in Puerto Rico during 1961 was 14,230, thus continuing the downward trend in the number of sugarcane farms which began in 1954.

During the eight-year period 1954 through 1961 the net reduction in the number of farms was 5,289. The size brackets of harvested acreage in which this reduction took place were as follows:

Size Bracket Harvested Acres	Reduction in the Number of Sugarcane Farms
0.1 - 5.0	4,200
5.1 - 10.0	417
10.1 - 15.0	149
15.1 - 25.0	267
25.1 - 50.0	64
50.1 - 100.0	124
100.1 - 500.0	70
Over 500.0	(2)
Total	<u>5,289</u>

The number of sugarcane farms, the acreage of sugarcane harvested and the tons of cane and raw value sugar per acre during each of the last five years of unrestricted production, for each one of the four groups in which the farming of sugarcane in Puerto Rico is divided, are compared in the following tables.

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (Farms from which 5.0 acres or less were harvested)					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of sugarcane farms	11,025	10,286	9,480	8,748	8,199
Acreage harvested	24,998	23,333	21,731	20,215	19,251
Tons cane per acre	18.8	22.2	22.2	24.6	25.5
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.16	2.26	2.40	2.50	2.60

(\*) Under Sugar Program regulations, the term "farm" means all land which is farmed by one or more producers as a single farming unit with cropping practices, work stock, equipment, labor and management substantially separate from that of any other such unit.

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (Farms from which more than 5.0 acres were harvested)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of sugarcane farms	6,447	6,102	6,363	6,093	5,902
Acreage harvested	237,877	216,376	225,367	212,353	208,389
Tons cane per acre	21.0	24.7	25.8	27.8	29.3
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.39	2.54	2.78	2.84	3.04

LAND AUTHORITY OF PUERTO RICO

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of sugarcane farms	71	71	69	65	62
Acreage harvested	29,721	25,994	28,047	26,813	26,942
Tons cane per acre	27.1	30.6	35.0	33.1	38.1
Tons raw value sugar per acre	3.08	3.13	3.54	3.34	3.73

PRODUCER-PROCESSORS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of sugarcane farms	62	58	64	67	67
Acreage harvested	68,896	62,004	69,451	68,580	73,556
Tons cane per acre	35.5	38.9	41.7	39.6	42.5
Tons raw value sugar per acre	4.01	4.04	4.43	4.03	4.42

SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS - 1960-61 CROP

Sugar Act payments amounting to \$14,938,687.11 were certified under the 1960-61 Sugar Program to 14,447 sugarcane growers. Of such number of growers, 140 were sharecroppers (\*) and 77 were other types of coproducers. Of the total amount certified for payment, \$5,641.82 were paid, pursuant to Section 303 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, with respect to abnormal crop deficiency occurring in 199 farms.

On a per-acre basis, Sugar Act payments have represented an income to producers during the last five years as shown below:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
INDEPENDENT GROWERS (farms from which 5 acres or less were harvested)	\$39.96	\$39.86	\$39.54	\$41.27	\$41.74
INDEPENDENT GROWERS (farms from which more than 5 acres were harvested)	39.94	40.75	42.62	43.76	45.94
LAND AUTHORITY OF PUERTO RICO	45.66	46.40	49.48	47.21	50.91
PRODUCER-PROCESSORS	41.03	41.34	43.49	41.06	43.37
ISLAND'S AVERAGE	40.62	41.24	43.16	43.32	45.53

(\*) Under existing programs regulations "sharecropper" means a producer who performs work in connection with the production of sugarcane under the supervision of the farm operator, receiving a share of the crop for his labor.

Out of the total Sugar Act Payments certified under the 1960-61 Sugar Program, 69.47% was paid to independent growers, 21.35% to producers of sugarcane who either directly or indirectly were processors of sugar, and 9.18% to proportional profit farms operated pursuant to the Land Law of Puerto Rico.

#### SUGARCANE PRICES - 1959-60 CROP

Price data for purchased sugarcane of the 1960-61 crop are not shown in the tables appended to this report because the certified public accountants' statements to be submitted by producer-processors on the selling and delivery expenses incurred in the marketing of raw sugar are not usually received and audited in time for inclusion in the current annual report. The deadline provided in the 1960-61 Price Determination for the submittal of such statements is August 1, 1962. Accordingly, sugarcane price information is given with respect to the 1959-60 crop year, which is the latest year for which complete data are available.

Under the Fair Price Determination for the 1959-60 crop, producer-processors were required to settle growers' deliveries of sugarcane in either of the following ways: (a) by actual delivery to the grower of a stated percentage of the sugar recovered from his cane or (b) by paying the grower the f.o.b. mill price of such sugar, determined from the average duty-paid price of 96° sugar for the twelve-month period January 1 through December 31, 1960, less admissible selling and delivery expenses incurred in the marketing of sugar by the producer-processor.

In cases where settlements of sugarcane deliveries were made by actual delivery to the grower of his share of raw sugar in bulk, instead of in bags, the processor was also required to pay to the grower (for non-use of bags) an allowance per hundredweight of bulk sugar equal to the average bag discount sustained by the processor on shipments of the processor's own bulk sugar.

Of the 29 mills engaged in the processing of sugar during the 1960 grinding season, five mills made sugarcane settlements by actual delivery to the grower of his share of raw sugar, eleven mills made settlements in cash, and thirteen mills made partial settlements in cash and the rest in sugar. Cash settlements for sugarcane deliveries of the 1959-60 crop were made on the basis of an average duty-paid price of \$6.2970 per hundredweight of 96° sugar. On the basis of such price and an allowable selling and delivery expense averaging \$0.5114, the average return to growers, per hundredweight of 96° sugar, f.o.b. mill, amounted to \$5.7856.

Comparative data is given below for the six-year period 1955 through 1960 on the average duty-paid prices for the applicable pricing periods, the high and low price quotations within each pricing period, the average selling and delivery expenses allowed for each crop year for purposes of cash settlements with growers and the high and low of such expenses.



Crop Year	Average Duty-Paid Price for Pricing Period	Price Range		Average Selling and Delivery Expense Allowed	Selling and Delivery Expense Range	
		High	Low		High	Low
1954-55	\$5.940	\$6.08	\$5.75	\$0.6767	\$0.8028	\$0.5290
1955-56	6.143	6.50	5.90	0.6582	0.8162	0.4510
1956-57	6.231	6.60	6.02	0.6371	0.7728	0.4524
1957-58	6.273	6.50	5.93	0.6120	0.7556	0.4688
1958-59	6.237	6.57	5.75	0.5429	0.6067	0.4250
1959-60	6.297	6.70	5.85	0.5114	0.5659	0.4210

It will be noted from the above comparison that the average selling and delivery expense allowed to producer-processors for purposes of sugarcane cash settlements, has been steadily going down throughout the six-year period 1954-55 through 1959-60. As disclosed by the annual audit made of the certified public accountants' statements submitted to the ASCS office on such expense, the aforesaid reduction was brought about mainly by the gradual and general shift from the traditional way of shipping sugar in bags to the constantly improving and less costly way of shipping sugar in bulk. The data recorded for the year covered by this report, i.e., 1959-60, further disclose that while there were slight increases in the costs experienced in transporting sugar from factory's premises to the bulk shipping terminals and in its unloading at mainland ports--undoubtedly caused by higher labor costs--these were overcompensated by costs' reductions which occurred in the handling of sugar at bulk shipping terminals and in its ocean transportation to continental United States. As a result of the consequent net reduction in costs, as well as the increase registered in the New York duty-paid price used as a basis for computing cash settlements, the net growers' return increased \$0.0915 per hundredweight of 96° sugar from 1959 to 1960. Comparative data on such growers' returns for the last six years is given below:

1955 .....	\$5.2633	1958 .....	\$5.6610
1956 .....	5.4848	1959 .....	5.6941
1957 .....	5.5939	1960 .....	5.7856

#### MOLASSES PAYMENTS - 1960-61 CROP

The total quantity of blackstrap molasses produced of the 1960-61 crop amounted to 62,609,625 gallons, equivalent to an average production of 5.822 gallons per ton of net cane ground. The highest production per ton of net cane ground by anyone mill was 7.420 gallons and the lowest, 4.671. The data given below have been obtained from certified compliance reports submitted by processors during the years indicated which account for 87% of the Island's production of molasses.

Year	Average Selling Price Per Gallon Of Molasses	Molasses Payments to Growers		
		High	per Ton of Net Low	Cane Average
1956	\$0.1096	\$0.3334	\$0.0830	\$0.1718
1957	0.1812	0.6329	0.2515	0.4691
1958	0.1199	0.3225	0.1663	0.2558
1959	0.1052	0.2518	0.0892	0.1815
1960	0.0662	0.1839	0.0000	0.0339
1961	0.1173	0.5037	0.3288	0.4246

The figures given above disclose, from the standpoint of gross revenue received by processors per gallon, a higher molasses payment to growers in 1961 than in the rest of the six-year period. This is accounted for by the fact that under a change introduced in the 1960-61 Price Determination, growers were entitled to share in the total net proceeds from molasses sales rather than in the net proceeds in excess of five cents, as was the case during previous years. This change arose as a result of the need of bringing out a better-balanced processor-grower relationship, which had been disturbed by the adoption of the Number 7 Contract (bulk sugar) in the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, in substitution of the Number 6 Contract (bagged sugar).

#### FAIR PRICE COMPLIANCE - 1961 CALENDAR YEAR

During the second half of 1961 representatives of ASCS Caribbean Area Office conducted a spot-check of processors' operations and records to verify the following:

1- That final payment to growers for cane deliveries of the 1958-59 crop had been made on the basis of a price not below the f.o.b. mill price established by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office.

With the exception of one mill where the spot-checking has not been made yet, all mills were found to be in compliance with this requirement.

2- That molasses payments had been made to growers for the 1958-59 and 1959-60 crops in the amounts determined by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office.

With the exception of one mill for the 1958-59 crop and four mills for the 1959-60 crop, where the spot-checking has not been made yet, all mills were found to be in compliance with this requirement.

3- That the allowance for non-use of bags provided in the 1958-59 and 1959-60 Fair Price Determinations had been paid to those growers whose share of raw sugar had been delivered in bulk.

There are still three processors for the 1958-59 crop and four processors for the 1959-60 crop who have failed to present satisfactory evidence of compliance with

this requirement. These seven cases will be covered in the forthcoming 1962 spot-check, at which time it is expected that this matter will be definitely settled.

4- That with respect to the 1960-61 crop the following requirements had been adequately met: the weight of sugarcane, deductions for trash and extraneous matter, charges for trash sampling costs, net weight of 96° commercially recoverable sugar from producer's cane, and producer's share of such recovery, had been correctly computed. Also, that whenever settlements of cane deliveries had been made in kind, the producer's share of raw sugar had been actually delivered or properly credited to him, and that allowances made to producers for the 1961 crop for hauling cane and other purposes, had been paid at not less than the rates prevailing for the preceding crop. In addition, that services performed free of charge during the 1960 grinding season were maintained for the 1961 grinding season.

In the case of one mill, the examination of the processor's records disclosed that the 96° sugar recovery of 18 growers during two sugar yield periods had been erroneously computed. In view of the fact that the amounts of over and underpayments involved in such error were negligible, no action was taken, since on the other hand, the necessary corrective measures would entail a disproportionate expenditure of time. The rest of the mills were found to be in compliance with the above requirements.

#### WAGE COMPLIANCE - 1961 CALENDAR YEAR

The 1961 Wage Determination provides that in order to meet the requirements of the Sugar Act, producers must pay in full to the worker the wages required by existing legal obligations regardless of whether such obligations resulted from collective bargaining agreements or were established under the provisions of local statute. Such legal obligations establish basic wage rates for each type of work in the cane fields as well as escalator increases based on the four-weekly average price of sugar preceding each current payroll period. Under announcements issued periodically by the Minimum Wage Board of Puerto Rico the escalator increases in the basic daily wage rates provided by local statute ranged from a high of \$0.715 to a low of \$0.39.

Pursuant to the terms of our agreement with the Commonwealth Department of Labor, and in order to avoid duplication of work, the Commonwealth Department of Labor has to investigate and compute the deficiencies, if any, in all cases where the original labor claim is filed with them. Such determinations are then referred to the ASCS Caribbean Area Office for review and verification.

In 1961 the ASCS Caribbean Area Office reviewed and verified the findings of the Commonwealth Department of Labor in 7 cases of wage claims filed with them. All such 7 cases were found to involve claims for work covered by the 1961 Wage Determination. Six of such 7 cases, involving total underpayments of \$392.56 to 38 workers, were found to be in order and have already been settled by growers. The other grower has been advised he owes \$67.27 to 6 workers and is proceeding with the settlement of the unpaid amount.



In addition, 238 farms were visited by our field personnel during the calendar year 1961, at which time an examination of the growers' payrolls was made. Such examination disclosed that in four farms 32 workers had not been paid wages at the rates established by the 1961 Wage Determination. The total amount of the underpayment in these four cases was \$575.57. The four growers involved have already paid their laborers the amounts due them.

#### MARKETING OF SUGAR DURING 1961

The total quantity of sugar available for marketing during 1961 was 1,129,948 tons, raw value basis, consisting of 1,102,329 tons of sugar produced during the calendar year, and 27,619 tons of carryover stocks of raw and refined sugar available as of January 1, 1961. Of the total quantity of raw and refined sugar available for marketing, 980,161 tons were shipped to continental United States; 115,298 tons were sold in the local market; and 3,533 tons disappeared through spillage, losses in polarization, refining losses, etc., thus leaving a carryover of 30,956 tons of which 21,894 tons were in the form of refined sugar and 9,062 tons in the form of raws. Details of the distribution of sugar stocks throughout the year are given in the next page.

All shipments of raw sugar to continental United States during 1961 were made in bulk through the facilities of the four terminals operating in the Island, as follows:

Terminal Port	Operated By	Tonnage Shipped Terminal Weight, Raw Value
Jobos	Central Aguirre Sugar Co.	170,029
Guánica	South Puerto Rico Sugar Corp. and Mar Ancha Corporation	154,372 <u>1/</u>
San Juan	Sugar Service Corporation	226,917
Aguadilla	Aguadilla Terminal, Inc.	282,067
	Total	<u>833,385</u> <u>2/</u>

1/ Includes 202 tons shipped to the mainland for refining, which were returned later to Puerto Rico.

2/ Reduced to a net outturn weight in the mainland of 832,023 tons, after deducting losses in weight and/or polarization while in transit.

# 1961 DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR STOCKS

I. AVAILABILITY	SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE	
1. Raw sugar on hand on January 1, 1961:		
(a) At P. R. in the hands of raw processors	13,489	
(b) At P. R. in the hands of refiners	<u>1,220</u>	14,709
2. Refined sugar on hand on January 1, 1961:		
(a) At Puerto Rico	11,882	
(b) At U. S. port of entry	<u>1,028</u>	12,910
3. 1960-61 production <sup>1/</sup>		1,102,329
4. Total		<u>1,129,948</u>
II. DISPOSAL		
1. Raws marketed under mainland quota	832,023	
2. Refined marketed under mainland quota <sup>2/</sup>	<u>148,138</u>	980,161
3. Raws marketed under local quota	7,393	
4. Refined marketed under local quota	<u>107,905</u>	115,298
5. Losses (spillage, shrinkage, losses in polarization, and refining losses)		<u>3,533</u>
6. Total		1,098,992
III. STOCKS ON HAND AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961		
1. Refined sugar at Puerto Rico		21,894
2. Raws at Puerto Rico		
(a) In the hands of raw processors	6,913	
(b) In the hands of refiners	<u>2,149</u>	9,062
3. Total		<u>30,956</u>
TOTAL II PLUS III		<u>1,129,948</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include 10,855 tons of 1960-61 crop sugar produced in December 1960, but includes 4,081 tons of 1961-62 crop sugar produced in December 1961.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 1,028 tons at U. S. port of entry in December 1960 for entry against 1961 quota.



## 1961 CONSERVATION PROGRAMS FOR PUERTO RICO

### GENERAL

The ASCS Caribbean Area Office administers a program that has as its main objective the conservation of the soil, water and woodland resources of Puerto Rico. To attain such objective, public funds are provided for sharing with farmers the costs incurred when they carry out certain desirable soil, water and woodland conservation practices on their farms.

Funds for this cost-sharing program are made available from appropriations by the Federal Government as well as appropriations by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Federal funds are authorized by Congress for use in connection with the yearly agricultural conservation programs (hereafter referred to as ACP) of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Commonwealth Government funds are authorized by the Legislature of Puerto Rico through two programs, i.e., (i) the pasture Improvement Program, and (ii) the Coffee Rehabilitation Program, both administered by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture. In view of the common objectives sought by the ACP, as well as by the two Commonwealth programs, an agreement has been entered between the ASCS, Caribbean Area Office and the Department of Agriculture of Puerto Rico for the joint operation of the three programs.

After proper consultation with all Federal and Commonwealth agricultural agencies, as well as with representatives of local farmers, three main groups of practices were developed for the 1961 conservation cost-sharing program, to wit:

(a) A group of practices designated as Complex and Forestry Practices, the need and performance of which are certified by the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, with cost-sharing provided exclusively by the Federal Government through the ACP;

(b) A group of practices designated as the Unified Grassland Conservation Program, the cost-sharing of which may be met either by the ACP or by the Commonwealth Government; and,

(c) A group of practices designated as the Unified Coffee Conservation Program, the cost-sharing of which may be met in certain cases either by the ACP or the Commonwealth Government, and in other cases exclusively by the Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico.

The Administrative and operational expenses of the last two groups of practices are also shared by both governments. The certification of practices, regardless of how this cost-sharing is accomplished, is done by the ASCS Caribbean Area Office exclusively.

Cost-sharing by the Federal and Commonwealth Governments was made available in the form of either cash or a purchase order for a conservation material or service. Under the cash plan, the farmer pays the total cost of establishing the approved practice, and he is later reimbursed for the Government's share of the cost. Under the purchase order plan, the Government's cost-share is advanced through a purchase order. The vendor who furnishes the material or service, bills the Government and receives payment for the Government's share of the cost. The farmer pays the vendor the difference between the amount the Government pays and the total cost of the material or service used.

ACP also helps provide required technical services--based on need and practicability--through special arrangements with the Federal and State agencies capable of providing such technical services to farmers. Under the 1961 program, \$32,899 were transferred to the Soil Conservation Service for such purpose. A total of 1,556 referrals for technical services were made under the program.

The accomplishments under the 1961 joint programs for the aforesaid three groups of practices are described in this statistical report and Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

#### DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Emergency conservation measures under the ACP are authorized by Public Law 85-58. This law authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to designate as a disaster area any state or area in which it is determined that emergency conservation measures are needed to control severe wind erosion on farmlands, or to rehabilitate farmlands damaged by wind erosion, floods, hurricanes or other natural disasters. The emergency measures are in addition to the soil, water, woodland and wildlife conserving practices carried out under the regular AC program.

On December 2, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture designated ASCS District No. 1 (Caguas) as a flood disaster area. An allocation of \$83,000 was made for use in District No. 1 to share the costs of 1961 emergency practices needed to treat the damage to farmland resulting from the floods of September 1960. The accomplishments under such emergency conservation program are described in Table 18.

#### COST-SHARE OUTLAY IN 1961

##### Summary of All Districts

The total net number of farms that earned cost-shares for performance of conservation practices in 1961 was 16,178, equivalent to 35 percent of all farms in the Island. This is the highest number of participating farms during the last 9 years and represents an increase of 669 over the number of farms that participated under the 1960 program.



Such 16,178 farms accounted for 43 percent of the total farmland, 46 percent of the total cropland, and 44 percent of the total pastureland in Puerto Rico. Total cost-share payments amounted to \$1,699,465, including \$138,219 for small cost-share increases. Excluding the disbursements for small cost-share increases, the distribution of the total payments among the three groups of practices shows that 51 percent of such funds was paid out for Coffee Practices, 39 percent was disbursed for Grassland Practices, while 10 percent was used to pay for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 9).

All the \$151,019 earned for performance of the Complex and Forestry Practices was disbursed from ACP funds. Of the \$607,081 paid for Grassland Practices, \$279,749 were disbursed from ACP funds and \$327,332 from Commonwealth funds. Of the \$803,146 paid for Coffee Practices, \$377,524 were met from ACP funds and \$425,622 from Commonwealth funds (Table 10).

Of the \$1,699,465 total cost-share payments for the three groups of practices, \$899,420 was in the form of cash payments and \$800,045 was in the form of purchase orders. The latter amount consists of \$700,277 worth of net cost-shares and \$99,768 worth of small cost-share increases advanced to farmers through the purchase orders. The total number of purchase orders issued and carried to completion was 20,202. One of such purchase orders authorized an earth moving service to the extent of 5,229 cubic yards in connection with the construction of a farm pond. The balance, 20,201 purchase orders, authorized 23,308 tons of fertilizer used in connection with the Grassland and Coffee Practices.

#### District Summaries

District No. 1 (Caguas) - Twenty-seven percent of the farms in this district, i.e., 2,964 farms participated in the 1961 joint programs. Such participating farms represented 37 percent of the total farmland, 29 percent of the total cropland, and 46 percent of the total pastureland in the district. Total cost-share payments in the district amounted to \$446,217, equivalent to 26 percent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico, whether from Federal or Commonwealth funds. Payments for performance of Grassland Practices amounted to \$343,666, equivalent to 84 percent of the total payments made in this district (Table 9). Of this amount \$210,710 were disbursed from ACP funds and \$132,956 were Commonwealth funds. Total ACP contributions under the three groups of practices was \$292,365, while the Commonwealth Government contributed \$153,852 for sharing the cost of Grassland and Coffee Practices (Table 11).

District No. 2 (Vega Baja) - The 1,545 farms that participated in the 1961 programs constitute 24 percent of all farms in the district and account for 28 percent of the total farmland, 29 percent of the total cropland, and 34 percent of the total pastureland in the district. Total payments made for practices carried out in the district amounted to \$117,541, or 7 percent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico from Federal and Commonwealth funds. The distribution of the total payments shows that 40 percent was disbursed for Grassland Practices, 42 percent was used

for Coffee Practices, and 18 percent was paid out for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 9). ACP contributions were \$19,125 for Complex and Forestry Practices, and \$9,744 for Grassland Practices, \$20,769 for Coffee Practices, and \$8,884 for small cost-share increases. Commonwealth Government contribution for the last two groups of practices were \$32,143 and \$23,248 respectively, plus \$3,628 for small cost-share increases (Table 12).

District No. 3 (Arecibo) - Out of 5,772 total farms in the district, 3,306 or 57 percent, participated in the 1961 programs. Such participating farms represented 61 percent of the total farmland, 78 percent of the total cropland, and 35 percent of the total pastureland in the district. Total outlay for cost-shares was \$371,085 which included \$28,311 for small cost-share increases. This total is equivalent to 22 percent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico. Practically, all ACP funds and all Commonwealth funds were paid for performance of Coffee Practices, since the Grassland Program was not in operation in this district in 1961. (Table 9). Total payments were divided between ACP and Commonwealth Government in amounts of \$171,351 and \$199,734, respectively, (Table 13).

District No. 4 (Isabela) - Out of 5,185 total farms in this district, 1,177, or 29 percent, carried out practices under the 1961 programs. The participating farms included 28 percent of the total farmland, 32 percent of the total cropland, and 33 percent of the total pastureland in the district. Total earnings, including \$6,785 for small cost-share increases, amounted to \$44,388 or only 2 percent of the total paid in Puerto Rico. The distribution of total earnings by practice groups resulted in 53 percent earned for Grassland Practices, 35 percent for Coffee Practices, and 12 percent for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 9). ACP contributions under the three groups of practices was \$32,355, while the Commonwealth Government contributed \$12,033 for sharing the cost of Grassland and Coffee Practices (Table 14).

District No. 5 (San Sebastián) - Three-fifths, 60 percent, of the total farms in this district, i.e., 2,680 farms, participated in the 1961 programs. Such farms represented 66 percent of the total farmland, 79 percent of the total cropland and 36 percent of the total pastureland in the district. Total cost-share payments, including \$17,418 for small cost-share increases, amounted to \$196,669, or 12 percent of the total paid in Puerto Rico. Ninety-three percent of the total payments was earned for performance of Coffee Practices with 5 percent for Grassland Practices, and 2 percent for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 9). Total outlay from ACP funds for the three groups of practices was \$693,681. Total outlay from Commonwealth funds for Grassland and Coffee Practices was \$102,988, (Table 15).

District No. 6 (Yauco) - Forty-four percent of the total farms in the district, i.e., 2,637 farms, participated in the 1961 programs. Such farms represented 52 percent of the total farmland, 51 percent of the total cropland, and 56 percent of the total pastureland in the district. Total payments, including \$20,377 worth of small cost-share increases, amounted to \$348,713, equivalent to 21 percent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico. Earnings for performance of Coffee Practices account for 58 percent of the total payments. Earnings for performance of Grassland, and Complex and

Forestry Practices were 30 and 12 percent respectively, of the total payments made in the district (Table 9). ACP share of the total payments for the three groups of practices amounted to \$171,805. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$176,907 for Grassland and Coffee Practices (Table 16).

District No. 7 (Cayey) - Out of 6,907 total farms in the district, 1,869 or 27 percent participated in the 1961 programs. Such farms represented 39 percent of the total farmland, 34 percent of the total cropland, and 45 percent of the total pastureland in the district. Total payments for the district, including small cost-share increases, amounted to \$174,852, equivalent to 10 percent of the total payments made in Puerto Rico. Of such total payments, 58 percent was used for sharing the cost of Grassland Practices, 24 percent was used for Coffee Practices, and 18 percent was used for Complex and Forestry Practices (Table 9). ACP funds were used in the amount of \$79,093 for the three groups of practices. The Commonwealth Government contributed \$95,759 for sharing the cost of Grassland and Coffee Practices (Table 17).



## 1961 COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO

The Puerto Rico state allotment for the 1961 Extra Long Staple Cotton Acreage Allotment Program was 1,538 acres. From this allotment, 15 acres were retained in a State reserve for cases of hardship, inequity, corrections, lates, etc., and the remainder was apportioned between the North and South Areas, the two cotton producing areas in Puerto Rico. For the North Area the apportionment was 1,262 acres, and for the South Area 261 acres. From such apportionments acreage allotments were established for eligible farms within each area. Eligible farms were those that had acreage allotments under the 1960 program and those that qualified as new growers in 1961. For the 1961 program there were 1,116 "old farms" (968 in the North Area and 148 in the South Area) and four "new farms" (in the North Area).

Each producer was duly notified as to the acreage allotment established for his farm prior to the date set for the national referendum to decide whether or not marketing quotas would be in effect for the 1961 crop. The referendum was held on December 13, 1960 with 175 farmers voting, of whom 168 voted for, and 7 voted against marketing quotas. On a national basis, the referendum showed that more than two thirds of the voters favored the establishment of marketing quotas, and they became effective for the 1961 crop.

Thirty acres were temporarily released, all in the North Area, but none was reapportioned, since no request for reapportioned acreage was filed by farmers.

In 1961, 72.6 acres of cotton were planted on 127 farms in the North Area. No cotton was planted in the South Area.

## TOBACCO LOAN PROGRAMS FOR PUERTO RICO

Crop Years 1946-47 Through 1960-61

Price support loans for tobacco growers have been made by the Commodity Credit Corporation during the fourteen-year period comprising the crop years 1946-47 through 1960-61. Throughout such period, price support loans were made available to growers through the three associations of tobacco growers, i.e., "Cooperativa Cosecheros de Tabaco de Utuado," "Cooperativa (ABC) Tabacalera," and the Puerto Rico Tobacco Marketing Cooperative Association.

For the crop years 1946-47 and 1947-48, loans were made under programs separate and apart from the operations of the Caribbean Area Office of P.M.A.

The loans for the crop years 1948-49 through 1954-55, were made under programs which were an integral part of the operations of the A.S.C. Caribbean Area Office.

Although beginning with the 1955-56 tobacco crop, price support loans were again made under programs separate and apart from the operations of the A.S.C.S. Caribbean Area Office, it has been deemed advisable to continue the publication of statistical data on tobacco programs from their inception in 1946-47.

A statistical summary of tobacco price support loans for the crop years 1946-47 through 1960-61 is given in Table 19.

## 1961 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS

This narrative report is intended to discuss in brief the main developments of the 1961 Sugar Program for the Virgin Islands, namely, 1961 sugarcane crop outturn (in terms of acres of sugarcane harvested, cane ground, and sugar recovered); Sugar Act payments certified under the program; average biweekly duty-paid prices on which cash settlements with growers were based; growers' estimated total income for the last four crop years; and wages received during 1961 by laborers in the cane fields under the provisions of the applicable wage determination.

Statistical data on part of the foregoing developments are presented in the tables appended to this report, as follows:

1- Table 20 furnishes information on the number of sugarcane farms participating in the 1961 Sugar Program for the Virgin Islands, acreage of sugarcane harvested, tonnage of sugarcane ground, hundredweights of sugar raw value recovered, and authorized Sugar Act payments. This information is broken down in nine brackets of harvested acreage covering farms whose acreage of cane harvested ranged from one acre to more than 100 acres.

2- Table 21 furnishes information on the average biweekly duty-paid prices in the New York market on which cash settlements to sugarcane growers were based.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1961 GRINDING SEASON

The only mill engaged in the processing of sugar in the Virgin Islands is the Bethlehem mill (located in the island of St. Croix), which is operated by the Virgin Islands Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States Government. The 1961 grinding season at the Bethlehem mill began on January 26, 1961 and ended on June 8, 1961, thus comprising a period of 134 calendar days. The total weight of the sugarcane ground amounted to 163,193 short tons, from which there were recovered 16,428 short tons of sugar, 96° basis, equivalent to 16,639 short tons of sugar, raw value basis. The resulting average recovery per hundredweight of cane ground amounted to 10.067 pounds of 96° sugar per hundredweight of sugarcane ground, as compared with an average recovery of 9.706 for the preceding crop.

A comparison follows of the acreage of sugarcane harvested, by types of culture, during the last five years:



Type of Culture	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Ratoons	3,964.4	3,782.7	3,476.9	3,466.9	3,546.4
Spring plantings	291.4	72.8	361.8	138.5	175.4
Fall plantings	698.7	543.2	358.1	823.7	666.5
Standover cane from preceding crop	-	-	12.0	-	7.8
Totals	<u>4,954.5</u>	<u>4,398.7</u>	<u>4,208.8</u>	<u>4,429.1</u>	<u>4,396.1</u>

For the five years detailed above, the production of sugarcane and raw value sugar, in terms of short tons per acre, was as follows:

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Sugarcane	26.73	14.39	27.67	16.05	37.1
Raw value sugar	3.05	1.40	2.98	1.57	3.78

It will be noted from the above that the yields of sugarcane and raw value sugar per acre varied noticeably throughout the five-year period, as a result of the uneven distribution of rainfall, one of the Islands' common characteristics. Such yields went up in 1961 to peak averages surpassing Puerto Rico's yields for the same year.

Sugarcane was harvested during 1961 from 193 farms, that is, 21 farms less than in 1960. This number of farms represents about one third of the number of farms devoted to the cultivation of sugarcane in 1942, year in which Federal sugar legislation was extended to the Virgin Islands.

A comparison is given below for the last five years and for each one of the three groups in which the farming of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands is divided showing (a) the number of sugarcane farms, (b) acreage of sugarcane harvested, (c) tons of cane produced per acre, and (d) tons of raw value sugar recovered per acre.

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (Farms from which 5.0 acres or less were harvested)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of sugarcane farms	248	211	193	149	133
Acreage harvested	537.7	488.6	443.6	436.6	306.7
Tons cane per acre	14.3	8.5	13.9	6.3	16.5
Tons raw value sugar per acre	1.68	0.85	1.50	0.66	1.66

INDEPENDENT GROWERS (Farms from which more than 5.0 acres were harvested)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of sugarcane farms	75	54	72	64	59
Acreage harvested	1,861.6	1,333.6	1,576.7	1,954.8	1,922.2
Tons cane per acre	22.5	16.0	26.3	14.7	32.2
Tons raw value sugar per acre	2.57	1.59	2.78	1.45	3.34

PRODUCER-PROCESSOR (Only one farm, operated by Virgin Islands Corporation)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Acreage harvested	2,555.2	2,576.5	2,188.5	2,037.7	2,167.2
Tons cane per acre	32.4	14.6	31.4	19.4	44.4
Tons raw value sugar per acre	3.68	1.41	3.43	1.89	4.48

SUGAR ACT PAYMENTS - 1961 CROP

Under the 1961 Sugar Program, payments amounting to \$212,876.44 were certified to 193 growers. There was no evidence of crop deficiency and, therefore, payments were based exclusively on sugar actually produced. Of the total amount paid, \$106,059.97 (about 50% of the total) was paid to Virgin Islands Corporation, the only producer-processor in the islands.

SUGARCANE PRICES - 1961 CROP

Under the provisions of the Price Determination for the 1961 Crop, the Virgin Islands Corporation was required to pay certain minimum prices for cane purchased from independent growers in order to qualify for Sugar Act payments on production from its own lands. The grower's share of the sugar recovered from his cane during biweekly delivery periods, valued at the average f.o.b. mill price of sugar for the applicable delivery period, determined the required minimum price to be paid for his cane. The grower's share of the sugar recovered from his cane varied within the following range: (a) 59 percent of the recovery, when the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane was 12 pounds or more; and (b) 53 percent of the recovery, when the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane was 6 pounds or less. Intermediate variations in the yield of sugar per 100 pounds of cane, entailed prorata changes in the grower's share. The f.o.b. mill value of such share was determined from the average duty-paid price of 96° sugar for the applicable biweekly delivery period, less allowable selling and delivery expenses.

The average duty-paid price per hundredweight of 96° sugar for each biweekly period of the 1961 grinding season ranged from a high of \$6.526 to a low of \$6.231. The

per hundredweight selling and delivery expense allowed for purposes of cash settlements with growers was \$0.5202 representing a reduction of \$0.1606, as compared with the average expense allowed for the preceding crop. Such substantial reduction was mainly due to increased efficiency in shipping sugar in bulk to continental United States. Prior to 1961 the sugar had to be moved from mill's warehouses to dock in 1-1/2-ton sealed rubber bags which later on had to be lightered and delivered within reach of ship's tackle. As a result of the construction of a deep water dock at the port of Frederiksted, the sugar could be loaded on trucks at the mill and dumped at dock into conveyors which carried it to the ship's hatch. This improvement brought about a substantial reduction in shipping costs, which in turn were reflected in a higher income for both the processor and the growers.

#### MOLASSES PAYMENTS - 1961 CROP

The 1961 Price Determination provided the same sharing relationship with respect to molasses as in 1960. The producer-processor was required, as a condition for receiving Sugar Act payment, to make its growers a molasses payment per hundredweight of purchased sugarcane equal to a stated percentage of the net proceeds per gallon of molasses of the 1961 crop, which varied in inverse ratio to the quantity of sugar recovered from the cane delivered by each grower.

The total production of blackstrap molasses amounted to 856,626 gallons, equivalent to an average production per ton of cane ground for sugar of 5.25 gallons. According to information certified in the molasses payment compliance report filed with the ASCS office by the Virgin Islands Corporation, 1961 molasses was sold at a price of \$0.1059 per gallon, f.o.b. processor's tanks. Nevertheless, molasses payments to growers were computed on the basis of a fixed price of \$0.1075 per gallon, as provided in the 1961 Price Determination. Based on the sharing relationship provided in the Price Determination, such fixed price resulted in molasses payments to growers as follows:

Pounds of Sugar Recovered Per 100 Pounds of Cane Ground	Molasses Payment Per Cwt. of Net Sugarcane
6.0	\$.024264
7.0	.022571
8.0	.020878
9.0	.019186
10.0	.017493
11.0	.015800
12.0	.014107



## WAGE COMPLIANCE - 1961 CALENDAR YEAR

The 1961 Wage Determination provided that producers of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands would be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the Sugar Act if all persons employed on the farms during 1961 in the production, cultivation or harvesting of sugarcane were paid in full at the wage rates agreed upon between the producers and the workers, or at the minimum wage rates specified in such wage determinations, whichever were higher.

Representatives of the ASCS Caribbean Area Office made a spot-check of the records of a number of producers of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands and found that, except in the case of three producers, all laborers employed during 1961 in the cultivation and harvesting of sugarcane received work compensation at rates not less than the applicable minimum rates in effect during such year. Non-compliance in such three cases was due to failure to meet the overtime provisions of the wage determination. The three cases involved underpayments of \$2,283.95 to 448 workers. Two growers have already settled the unpaid amounts. The other grower is proceeding with the settlement of the unpaid amounts.

## 1961 ESTIMATED TOTAL INCOME

It is estimated that the acreage income per ton of growers' and company cane ground for sugar during 1961 amounted to \$8.3409, representing an increase of \$0.3245 over the income for the preceding crop. During 1961 a substantial reduction occurred in the income received per ton of cane through Sugar Act payments. This reduction was caused by the fact that a larger than usual percentage of the cane ground, came from large farms, including Virgin Islands Corporation's own farm, whose Sugar Act payments were subject to the scale down payment provisions of the Sugar Act. This reduction, however, was overcompensated by the substantial increase which was registered in the average New York duty-paid price on which cash settlements with growers were based, as well as higher molasses payments brought about by the increased pricing basis provided in the 1961 Price Determination. Details, by sources, of estimated total income per ton of growers' and company cane ground for sugar during the last four years are given below:

INCOME PER TON OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR				
Source of Income	1958	1959	1960	1961
1. From Processor				
(a) From cane settlements	\$6.1020	\$6.5140	\$5.9600	\$6.6900
(b) From molasses payment	0.4076	0.3306	0.2992	0.3465
(c) Subtotals	\$6.5096	\$6.8446	\$6.2592	\$7.0365
2. From U. S. Government				
(a) Through Sugar Act payments	1.9754	1.4073	1.7572	1.3044
3. Totals	<u>\$8.4850</u>	<u>\$8.2519</u>	<u>\$8.0164</u>	<u>\$8.3409</u>

#### MARKETING OF 1961 CROP SUGAR

All the 1961 sugar production of Virgin Islands was shipped to the mainland in bulk through the port of Frederiksted, in St. Croix.

## 1961 CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Through the Agricultural Conservation Program for the Virgin Islands, the Federal Government shares with farmers the cost of "on-farm" soil and water conserving practices that are considered in the public's interest. The conservation measures for which ACP cost-sharing is available are those which protect and conserve cropland, pasture and range, forests and agricultural water.

The ACP cost-share is usually about half the cost of the practice, although the percentage may be adjusted to give farmers more encouragement to do especially needed practices. Farmers pay the remainder. The farmer must satisfactorily maintain the practice for which cost-sharing is given.

Total 1961 payments amounted to \$12,705, consisting of \$12,341 for net cost-shares and \$364 for small cost-share increases. Net cost-share payments represent 95 percent of the total allocation for the Virgin Islands. Of this total, \$9,735 were paid out for performance of approved conservation practices on 31 farms located in the island of St. Croix and \$2,970 for practices carried out on 18 farms located in the island of St. Thomas. No practices were carried out in the island of St. John.

The accomplishments under the 1961 ACP for the Virgin Islands are described in Tables 22 and 23.

# TABLES





TABLE 1

STATISTICAL DATA ON OUTTURN OF THE 1960-61 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR PUERTO RICO  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HARVESTED ACRES

Specified Harvested Acres	Number of Farms	Total Acreage Harvested for Sugar in 1961	Net Sugarcane Ground (Tons)	Sugar, R. V. Produced (Cwt.)	Raw Value Sugar Below 80% of Normal (Cwt.)	Total Sugar Raw Value Entitled to Payment (Cwt.)	Computed Net Payment	Average Payment per Farm	Average Payment Per Cwt. of Sugar	Average Payment Per Acre Harvested
0,1 - 5,0	8,199	19,251.9	489,981.9	1,002,128.08	2,313.91	1,004,441.99	\$ 803,553.69	\$ 98.01	\$0.80	\$41.74
5,1 - 10,0	2,377	17,226.4	440,960.2	897,660.95	1,146.24	898,807.20	719,045.96	302.50	0.80	41.74
10,1 - 15,0	992	12,382.1	313,831.7	641,188.63	565.30	641,753.93	513,403.05	517.54	0.80	41.46
15,1 - 25,0	850	16,585.4	427,949.6	876,376.79	497.19	876,873.98	701,499.34	825.29	0.80	42.30
25,1 - 50,0	822	28,911.9	772,996.4	1,592,350.03	103.24	1,592,453.27	1,273,962.72	1,549.83	0.80	44.06
50,1 - 100,0	432	30,154.4	822,225.9	1,699,049.48	21.89	1,699,071.37	1,358,355.84	3,144.34	0.80	45.05
100,1 - 150,0	164	20,033.0	571,275.3	1,172,402.36	---	1,172,402.36	928,476.16	5,661.44	0.79	46.35
150,1 - 200,0	97	16,692.5	511,390.2	1,052,497.64	2,450.96	1,054,948.60	821,548.49	8,469.57	0.78	49.22
200,1 - 250,0	75	17,007.2	521,500.9	1,082,914.85	---	1,082,914.85	826,848.11	11,024.64	0.76	48.62
250,1 - 500,0	165	57,522.7	1,989,518.0	4,012,736.59	---	4,012,736.59	2,873,547.12	17,415.44	0.72	49.95
500,1 - 750,0	30	17,340.1	713,683.0	1,508,323.67	---	1,508,323.67	963,043.23	32,101.44	0.64	55.54
750,1 - 1,000,0	8	6,544.0	203,035.8	429,270.96	---	429,270.96	272,018.79	34,002.35	0.63	41.57
1,000,1 - 1,500,0	6	6,646.0	248,129.8	531,717.96	---	531,717.96	314,786.30	52,464.38	0.59	47.36
1,500,1 - 2,000,0	4	6,941.9	255,173.3	529,504.52	---	529,504.52	300,186.42	75,046.60	0.57	43.24
2,000,1 - 3,000,0	4	9,409.2	352,098.9	724,807.71	---	724,807.71	398,603.84	99,650.96	0.55	42.36
3,000,1 - 4,000,0	1	3,392.6	120,254.0	257,393.11	---	257,393.11	137,311.73	137,311.73	0.53	40.47
4,000,1 - 6,000,0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6,000,1 - 8,000,0	1	7,142.6	373,799.1	836,175.59	---	836,175.59	370,902.68	370,902.68	0.44	51.93
8,000,1 - 10,000,0	1	8,686.8	381,176.4	731,176.32	---	731,176.32	339,402.90	339,402.90	0.46	39.07
10,000,1 - 12,000,0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12,000,1 - 15,000,0	2	26,267.4	1,240,824.7	2,606,969.12	---	2,606,969.12	1,022,190.74	511,095.37	0.39	38.91
15,000,1 - Over	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	14,230	328,138.1	10,749,805.1	22,184,644.37	7,098.73	22,191,743.10	\$14,938,687.11	\$ 1,049.80	\$0.67	\$45.53



TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SUGARCANE FARMS IN PUERTO RICO, ACREAGE OF SUGARCANE  
HARVESTED, AND PRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE AND RAW VALUE SUGAR  
FOR THE 20 YEAR PERIOD 1942 THROUGH 1961

Crop Year	Total Number of Sugarcane Farms	Total Acreage of Sugarcane Harvested	Total Sugarcane Ground (Tons)	Total Sugar, R. V. Produced (Tons)	Production of Sugarcane Per Acre (Tons)	Production R.V. Sugar Per Acre (Tons)	Sugar Yield Per Ton of Sugarcane (%)
1942	13,577	307,612	10,010,131	1,155,724	33	3.76	11.546
1943	13,546	310,225	8,666,666	1,046,206	28	3.37	12.072
1944	12,791	280,353	5,600,456	729,028	20	2.60	13.017
1945	12,730	288,617	7,998,382	971,283	28	3.37	12.143
1946	12,828	303,307	7,538,588	916,412	25	3.02	12.156
1947	13,080	325,211	9,286,261	1,096,059	29	3.37	11.803
1948	13,615	336,285	9,541,232	1,116,232	28	3.32	11.699
1949	14,772	353,385	10,998,035	1,287,667	31	3.64	11.708
1950	15,661	367,093	10,614,633	1,298,645	29	3.54	12.234
1951	16,525	366,404	10,501,394	1,238,323	29	3.38	11.792
1952	18,312	391,763	12,536,940	1,372,293	32	3.50	10.946
1953	19,833	384,638	10,170,796	1,181,562	26	3.07	11.617
1954	19,519	367,054	10,879,643	1,203,969	30	3.28	11.066
1955	19,274	361,053	9,872,969	1,166,028	27	3.23	11.810
1956	18,423	352,896	10,306,431	1,151,749	29	3.26	11.175
1957	17,605	361,492	8,710,684	990,424	24	2.74	11.370
1958	16,517	327,707	9,067,336	934,160	28	2.85	10.302
1959	15,976	344,596	10,178,368	1,086,658	30	3.15	10.676
1960	14,973	327,961	9,996,879	1,019,033	30	3.11	10.194
1961	14,230	328,138	10,749,805	1,109,232	33	3.38	10.319





TABLE 3

DATA PERTAINING TO PRODUCTION OF 96° SUGAR AND RAW VALUE SUGAR  
AS DETERMINED FROM AUDITED LABORATORY REPORTS SUBMITTED  
BY SUGAR MILLS FOR THE 1960-61 CROP

Sugar Mill	Tons Cane Ground	Yield 96° Basis	Tons Sugar Produced 96° Basis	Cwt. Sugar Produced 96° Basis	Raw Value Conversion Factor	Cwt. Sugar Produced Raw Value Basis
Aquirre	704,317.2	10.800	76,064.74054	1,521,294.81	1.012532599	1,540,360.59
Cambalache	415,481.2	9.283	38,568.88437	771,377.69	1.010929282	779,808.29
Canóvanas	315,703.0	9.968	31,469.24269	629,384.85	1.010433674	635,951.65
Cayey	170,571.5	9.842	16,788.31352	335,766.27	1.010755793	339,377.70
Coloso	741,106.3	9.925	73,553.70520	1,471,074.10	1.017095291	1,496,222.54
Constancia Toa	227,758.0	9.597	21,857.43853	437,148.77	1.013021831	442,841.25
Cortada	252,225.6	9.931	25,047.91975	500,958.39	1.014048414	507,996.07
El Ejemplo	147,556.4	9.803	14,465.06458	289,301.29	1.009535167	292,059.83
Eureka	397,809.6	10.315	41,035.43120	820,708.62	1.012201481	830,722.48
Fajardo	514,890.8	10.157	52,296.62180	1,045,932.44	1.012210688	1,058,703.99
Guamá	123,112.8	11.039	13,590.87498	271,817.50	1.008151870	274,033.32
Guánica	1,047,196.2	11.287	118,198.45680	2,363,969.14	1.013991169	2,397,043.83
Iquidad	479,691.0	10.227	49,057.82286	981,156.46	1.012647534	993,565.67
Juamita	269,981.7	10.052	27,138.38330	542,767.67	1.010635376	548,540.20
Juncos	316,861.2	10.701	33,906.46034	678,129.21	1.014057082	687,661.72
Lafayette	261,342.6	10.698	27,958.85187	559,177.04	1.010852073	565,245.27
Los Caños	351,482.5	9.515	33,444.70310	668,894.06	1.014345558	678,489.72
Machete	261,986.7	10.268	26,901.63332	538,032.67	1.011794612	544,378.55
Mercedita (*)	801,258.1	11.004	88,174.23320	1,763,484.66	1.019835939	1,798,465.04
Monserate	286,605.4	9.631	27,603.27393	552,065.48	1.011230739	558,265.58
Plata	525,421.7	10.022	52,657.20199	1,053,144.04	1.013140441	1,066,982.82
Plazuela	290,656.8	8.996	26,147.90724	522,958.14	1.012561849	529,527.47
Riollano	178,184.6	9.052	16,129.21665	322,584.33	1.013321423	326,881.61
Roig	279,605.5	9.505	26,576.01664	531,520.33	1.012312138	538,064.48
Rufina	319,293.0	10.429	33,298.41746	665,968.35	1.006747962	670,462.28
San Francisco	123,553.7	11.701	14,457.41664	289,148.33	1.002640842	289,911.93
San Vicente	469,284.0	8.688	40,769.78122	815,395.62	1.008483136	822,312.74
Santa Juana	335,285.2	10.414	34,917.76560	698,355.31	1.006866718	703,150.72
Soller	145,793.1	9.381	13,677.26560	273,545.31	1.013506797	277,240.03
Totals and Averages	10,754,015.4	10.189	1,095,753.04492	21,915,060.88	1.012740393	22,194,267.37

(\*) Data given for this mill includes an estimated quantity of 472 tons of 96° sugar in materials sent to distillery. Such quantity not qualified for Sugar Act payment.

The estimated quantity of net cane from which the 472 tons of 96° sugar referred to above were recovered, amounted to 4,209 tons.



TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF SUGAR MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1961  
(All figures in terms of short tons of sugar, r.v.)

Name of Mill	1960 Carryover	1961 Production	Transfers to Refiners	Sugar Shipped to Mainland	Sugar Deliveries to Local Market	Stocks on Hand
Aguirre (3 mills)		129,637		129,102	451	
Land Authority (2 mills)		65,364		65,232		
Caños		33,924	2,070	31,823	29	
Coloso	5,508	72,226		74,836		2,882
Constancia Toa	216	22,114		22,367		
C. Brewer, P. R. (5 mills)	1,943	171,221	3,086	148,055	20,121	1,741
Ejemplo - Roig (2 mills)		41,484	41,498			
Eureka		41,567		40,784	663	
Guamaní		13,702	13,654			
Guánica	1,563	119,814		99,669	18,833 (c)	2,091
Iqualdad	39	49,672	45,249	4,368	228	
Juanita		27,528		26,115	50	1,299
Lafayette		28,214		28,414		
Mercedita		89,442	86,880	2,606		
Monserate		27,906		27,960		
Plota	3,378	49,972		53,193		
Riollamo		16,344		16,300		
Rufina		33,523	33,278		508	
San Francisco		14,495		12,542	1,953	
San Vicente	2,392	40,318	475	42,199		
Soller		13,862		13,802		
Totals	15,039 (a)	1,102,329 (b)	226,190	839,367	42,836	8,013 (d)

(a) Includes 10,855 tons of 1961 crop produced in December 1960.

(b) Does not include 10,855 tons referred to under (a) above, but includes 4,081 tons of 1962 crop sugar produced in December 1961.

(c) Includes 202 tons shipped to the mainland for refining and return to Puerto Rico.

(d) 962 tons short due to differences in final weight and polarization of sugar marketed, refining losses, shrinkage, etc.





SUMMARY OF REFINED AND TURBINADO SUGAR MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1961  
(All figures in terms of short tons of sugar, raw value)

Name of Refiner or Processor	Receipts From Raw Mills	1960 Carryover (Raws)	Stocks, Sales, Refining and Other Losses (Raws)	1960 Carryover (Refined)	1961 Refined Production	Sugar Shipped (Refined)	Local Deliveries (Refined)	Stocks on Hand (Refined)
P.R. American Sugar Refinery, Inc.	134,287	1,190	2,785	7,690	132,692	94,761	31,629	13,693
Western Sugar Refining Co.	47,319		605		46,714	23,916	18,298	4,439
Roig Refining Co.	44,584	30	1,014	2,642	43,600	21,089	22,465	2,662
Subtotals	226,190	1,220	4,404	10,332	223,006	139,766	72,392	20,794
Aquirre (a)					5,863	5,800	16	
C. Brewer, P. R. (a)					16,750		16,750	
Guánica (a)				1,550	18,170		18,631	1,100
San Francisco (a)					1,650	1,544	116	
Totals	226,190	1,220	4,404 (h)	11,882 (c)	265,439	147,110	107,905	21,894 (d)

(a) Included in total for each processor as per Table 4.

(b) Breakdown as follows:

Raw stocks .....	2,149
Raw sales (local market) ....	70
Refining losses .....	2,185
	<u>4,404</u>

(c) Does not include 1,028 tons en route to mainland on December 31, 1960 for entry against 1961 quota.

(d) 412 tons short due to differences in outturn weight, spillage, shrinkage, etc.



TABLE 6

TABLE SHOWING, BY MILLS, QUANTITIES OF 1959-60 CROP RAW SUGAR SOLD IN THE MAINLAND, AND ADMISSIBLE SELLING AND DELIVERY EXPENSES PER CWT. OF 96° SUGAR USED IN DETERMINING SETTLEMENT PRICES FOR 1959-60 CROP SUGARCANE

Mill	Quantity of 96° Sugar Sold in the Mainland (Cwt.) <sup>1/</sup>	Admissible Selling and Delivery Expenses per Cwt.
Aquirre	1,291,837.28	\$ 0.4210
Cortada	428,020.92	0.4807
Machete	437,939.78	0.4716
Cambalache	719,543.38	0.5475
Plazuela	506,185.25	0.5559
Canóvanas	319,927.68	0.5101
Fajardo	670,682.80	0.5410
Santa Juana	140,111.23	0.5155
Coloso	1,096,683.91	0.4627
Constancia Toa	354,849.20	0.5078
Eureka	680,627.82	0.5544
Guamaní	257,068.04	0.5351
Iqualdad	96,260.30	0.5287
Lafayette	610,146.85	0.5069
Los Caños	650,699.16	0.5420
Mercedita <sup>2/</sup>	1,576,724.38	0.5300
Monserate	484,034.67	0.5373
Plata	1,049,201.59	0.5109
Roa	463,176.04	0.5659
Rufina	540,424.56	0.4954
San Francisco	189,684.74	0.5431
San Vicente	529,189.63	0.5417

<sup>1/</sup> Either direct or through local refineries.

<sup>2/</sup> This processor sold all of its 1959-60 sugar production through its affiliate, the P. R. American Sugar Refinery, Inc. The average expense was established on the basis of current costs of shipping sugar in bulk.

N.B. Centrals Guánica and Juanita were not producer-processors and, therefore, were free of the obligation to comply with the provisions of the 1959-60 Price Determination. Centrals Cayey, Juncos, El Ejemplo, Riollano and Soller liquidated colonos' deliveries in sugar.





TABLE 7(a)

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE DUTY-PAID PRICE OF RAW SUGAR FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1960 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1960 WHICH WAS USED IN CONNECTION WITH SETTLEMENTS WITH GROWERS FOR PURCHASED SUGARCANE OF THE 1959-60 CROP

MONTH	TOTAL NUMBER OF DAILY QUOTATIONS	MONTHLY AVERAGE
January 1960	20	\$ 5.892
February "	19	5.998
March "	23	6.115
April "	20	6.170
May "	21	6.086
June "	22	6.252
July "	20	6.482
August "	23	6.467
September "	21	6.592
October "	20	6.518
November "	19	6.527
December "	21	6.455

Average for 12-month period: \$ 6.297



TABLE 7(b)

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE DUTY-PAID PRICE OF RAW SUGAR FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1961 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1961 WHICH WAS USED IN CONNECTION WITH SETTLEMENTS WITH GROWERS FOR PURCHASED SUGARCANE OF THE 1960-61 CROP

MONTH	TOTAL NUMBER OF DAILY QUOTATIONS	MONTHLY AVERAGE
January 1961	21	\$ 6.390
February "	18	6.320
March "	22	6.250
April "	20	6.249
May "	21	6.463
June "	22	6.480
July "	19	6.386
August "	23	6.060
September "	20	6.059
October "	21	6.191
November "	20	6.290
December "	20	6.397

Average for 12-month period: \$6.293





SUMMARY OF DATA SUBMITTED BY PUERTO RICAN PRODUCER-PROCESSORS USED IN DETERMINING THE MOLASSES PAYMENT  
TO BE MADE TO COLONOS PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE DETERMINATION OF PRICES FOR THE 1960-61 CROP

Name of Mill	Net Cane Ground for Sugar (Tons)	Molasses Produced (Gallons)	Molasses Produced per Ton of Net Cane (Gallons)	Molasses Sold or Transferred (Gallons)	Total Gross Proceeds of Sales	Total Admissible Selling and Delivery Expenses	Total Net Proceeds of Sales	Net Proceeds per Gallon	Payment per Ton of Cane (*)
Aguirre	704,317.25	4,369,470	6.203838	4,369,470	\$ 540,864.55	\$ 3,359.45	\$ 537,505.10	\$.123014	\$.5037
Cortada	252,225.63	1,379,962	5.471141	1,379,962	170,815.12	9,091.87	161,723.25	.117194	.4232
Machete	261,986.68	1,465,143	5.592433	1,465,143	181,359.23	8,934.89	172,424.34	.117684	.4344
Combache	415,481.24	2,736,208	6.585635	2,726,108	282,999.93	103.61	282,896.32	.103773	.4511
Plazuela	290,656.77	2,157,181	7.421747	2,157,181	221,160.87	---	221,160.87	.102523	.5022
Camóvanas	315,703.00	1,780,860	5.640935	1,780,860	220,734.06	22,392.81	198,341.25	.111374	.4146
Fajardo	514,891.00	2,967,551	5.763455	2,967,551	367,822.01	49,307.09	318,514.92	.107333	.4083
Coyey	170,572.00	956,077	5.605123	950,520	117,815.05	11,257.53	106,557.52	.112104	.4147
Juncos	316,861.00	1,847,666	5.831156	1,847,666	229,014.51	31,510.70	197,503.81	.106894	.4114
Santa Juana	335,285.00	2,194,052	6.543842	2,194,052	271,948.36	40,364.23	231,584.13	.105551	.4559
Caños	351,482.46	1,910,599	5.435830	1,904,491	205,372.02	45.36	205,326.66	.107812	.3868
Coloso	741,106.32	4,069,343	5.490903	4,042,986	485,558.06	63,438.90	422,119.16	.104408	.3784
Constancia Toa	227,757.96	1,229,246	5.397159	1,229,246	153,664.52	709.27	152,955.25	.124430	.4432
Eureka	397,809.63	2,464,483	6.195132	2,481,469	293,385.92	1,218.30	292,167.62	.117740	.4814
Guamaní	123,112.80	718,501	5.836119	718,501	82,873.85	---	82,873.85	.115343	.4443
Igualdad	479,690.98	2,640,923	5.505467	2,640,923	313,208.74	1,274.92	311,933.82	.118115	.4292
Lafayette	261,342.51	1,436,891	5.498114	1,420,552	156,432.45	---	156,432.45	.110121	.3996
Mercedita	801,258.05	4,680,595	5.841558	2,968,521	354,859.67	---	354,859.67	.119541	.4609
Monserate	286,605.44	1,555,066	5.425808	1,547,688	159,601.19	369.79	159,231.40	.102883	.3684
Plata	525,421.69	3,142,496	5.980903	3,142,496	388,504.20	62,927.79	325,576.41	.103604	.4090
Riollano	178,184.58	976,895	5.482489	976,895	100,131.74	---	100,131.74	.102500	.3709
Reig	279,605.53	1,459,293	5.219114	1,459,293	175,550.23	36,248.26	139,301.97	.095459	.3288
Rufina (**)	319,293.03	2,097,650	6.569670	2,097,650	247,455.80	13,293.09	234,162.71	.111631	.4840
San Francisco	123,553.74	577,092	4.670777	577,092	64,510.12	16.41	64,493.71	.111756	.3445
San Vicente	469,284.03	2,780,899	5.925833	2,725,897	301,171.37	40,695.88	260,475.49	.095556	.3737
Soller	145,793.06	833,042	5.713866	833,042	85,386.80	---	85,386.80	.102500	.3866
Totals and Averages	9,289,281.38	54,427,184	5.859138	52,605,255	\$ 6,172,200.37	\$ 396,560.15	\$ 5,775,640.22	\$.109792	\$.4246

(\*) Equal to the product of (a) 66% of net proceeds per gallon, and (b) average production of molasses per ton of net cane.

(\*\*) Data given for this mill is preliminary, subject to adjustment after audit of mills' statement is completed.

N.B. Centrals Guánica and Juanita were not producer-processors and therefore, were free of the obligation to comply with the Determination of Prices for the 1960-61 crop. Central El Ejemplo ground only company cane.



SUMMARY OF FARM AND ACREAGE DATA AND COST-SHARES EARNED BY PRACTICE GROUPS  
UNDER FEDERAL AND COMMONWEALTH CONSERVATION PROGRAMS - 1961

(\*) 1959 Census of Agriculture, Puerto Rico  
(\*\*) Less than 1%





## SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES CARRIED OUT UNDER FEDERAL AND COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS IN PUERTO RICO, 1961

TABLE 10

Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			No. of Farms	Extent	Cost Shares	No. of Farms	Extent	Cost Shares
<b>A - COMPLEX AND FOREST PRACTICES</b>								
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1,000 sq ft	33	267	\$ 2,039	-	-	-
2	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin ft	22	15,065	507	-	-	-
3	Construction of Open Drainage Ditches	acre drained	4	7,490	3,023	-	-	-
4	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin ft	663	23,214	23,282	-	-	-
6	Construction of Bench Terraces to Control Erosion	cu yd	102	7,330	10,996	-	-	-
7	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	structure	55	55	47,732	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	structure	22	22	22,802	-	-	-
9	Planting Vegetative Barriers to Control Erosion	100 lin ft	23	498	150	-	-	-
10	Establishment of Contour Stripcropping to Control Water Erosion	acre	1	5	30	-	-	-
12	Leveling Irrigable Land to Control Erosion and to Conserve Irrigation Water	acre	5	117	3,516	-	-	-
13	Reorganization of Irrigation System to Control Erosion and to Conserve Water	structure	2	2	737	-	-	-
14	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Erosion Control	tree	20	3,280	328	-	-	-
15	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	417	7,171	29,659	-	-	-
27	Shaping or Land Grading to Permit Effective Surface Drainage	acre drained	1	25	625	-	-	-
28	Establishment of Vegetative Cover for Green Manure and Erosion Protection	acre	3	32	207	-	-	-
29	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	structure	31	31	2,732	-	-	-
30	Lining Irrigation Ditches to Prevent Erosion and to Conserve Water	sq yd	1	1,177	466	-	-	-
31	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	133	167	1,337	-	-	-
32	Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees	acre	10	69	851	-	-	-
	Subtotals		1,450		\$ 151,019			
<b>B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES</b>								
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	81	1,603	\$ 6,413	151	552	\$ 22,069
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin ft.	62	4,395	13,184	163	3,643	10,925
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin ft	56	65,139	6,765	72	93,207	10,910
4	Application of Lime to Permit Use of Conserving Crops	ton	2	54	216	13	244	976
5(a/b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	2,602	12,348	185,904	1,680	9,327	141,193
5(c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	1,163	2,154	64,615	2,307	4,591	137,737
6	Application of Sugar Mills Refuse to Permit Pasture Establishment	ton	4	820	410	2	550	275
7(a)	Improvement of an Established Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection	acre	2	43	430	4	63	630
7(b)	Fertilizing Improved Vegetative Cover	ton	-	-	-	1	2	75
8	Installation of Facilities for Sprinkler Irrigation	acre irrigated	2	30	1,812	3	112	2,542
	Subtotals		2,912		\$ 279,749	2,995		\$ 327,332
<b>C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES</b>								
1(1 a)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	119	10,865	\$ 435	449	32,978	\$ 1,318
1(1 b)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	495	1,269	10,151	768	1,790	14,325
1(1 c)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	60	1,139	1,112
1(2)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	1,880	4,339	229,950
1(3)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	15	47	475
1(4)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	262	801	6,029
1(5)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	398	232	6,972	1,482	807	24,217
2(a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	1,739	4,506	135,196	1,192	3,647	109,401
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	212	1,936	15,022
3	Fertilization of Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	11,327	7,492	224,770	576	792	23,773
	Subtotals		11,542		\$ 377,524	2,838		\$ 425,622
	Net Totals		14,831		\$ 808,292	4,814		\$ 752,954
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				90,881			47,338
	Grand Totals				\$ 899,173			\$ 800,292



TABLE 11

## DISTRICT NO. 1 (CAGUAS) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1961

Practice Number	Title	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
<b>A - COMPLEX AND FOREST PRACTICES</b>								
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1,000 sq. ft.	3	162	\$ 1,324	-	-	-
4	Construction of Open Drainage Ditches	acre drained	2	735	2,973	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin. ft.	212	7,169	7,172	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits or Ponds, for Livestock Water	structure	17	17	14,142	-	-	-
9	Construction of Dams, Pits or Ponds, to Conserve Water for Irrigation	structure	2	2	2,143	-	-	-
11	Establishment of Contour Stripcropping to Control Water Erosion	acre	1	5	30	-	-	-
14	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Erosion Control	tree	1	50	5	-	-	-
15	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	330	5,783	24,064	-	-	-
29	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	structure	16	16	1,128	-	-	-
31	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	118	143	1,141	-	-	-
32	Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees	acre	6	16	210	-	-	-
	Subtotals		615		\$ 54,332			
<b>B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES</b>								
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	14	582	\$ 2,327	26	1,221	\$ 4,885
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin. ft.	273	3,531	10,593	41	791	2,374
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin. ft.	48	45,230	4,764	22	10,912	1,217
4	Application of Lime to Permit Use of Conserving Crops	ton	2	54	216	6	106	424
5(a) / (b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	1,918	9,349	140,850	674	2,549	38,625
5(c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	828	1,718	51,550	1,433	2,839	85,156
6	Application of Sugar Mills Refuse to Permit Pasture Establishment	ton	4	820	410	2	550	275
	Subtotals		2,021		\$210,710	1,642		\$132,956
<b>C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES</b>								
1(1a)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	-	-	\$ -	3	380	\$ 15
1(1b)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	1	1	8	5	13	108
1(1c)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	2	4	36
1(2)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	14	37	1,987
1(3)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	1	5	50
1(4)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	4	16	119
1(5)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	1	(*)	7	13	9	270
2(a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	33	24	707	28	94	2,830
2(b)	Spraying of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	3	28	174
3	Fertilization of Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection of Steep Slopes	ton	354	103	3,093	18	27	816
	Subtotals		355		\$ 3,815	47		\$ 6,405
	Net Totals		2,632		\$268,857	1,461		\$139,361
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				23,508			14,491
	Grand Totals				\$292,365			\$153,852

(\*) Less than 1.0 ton.

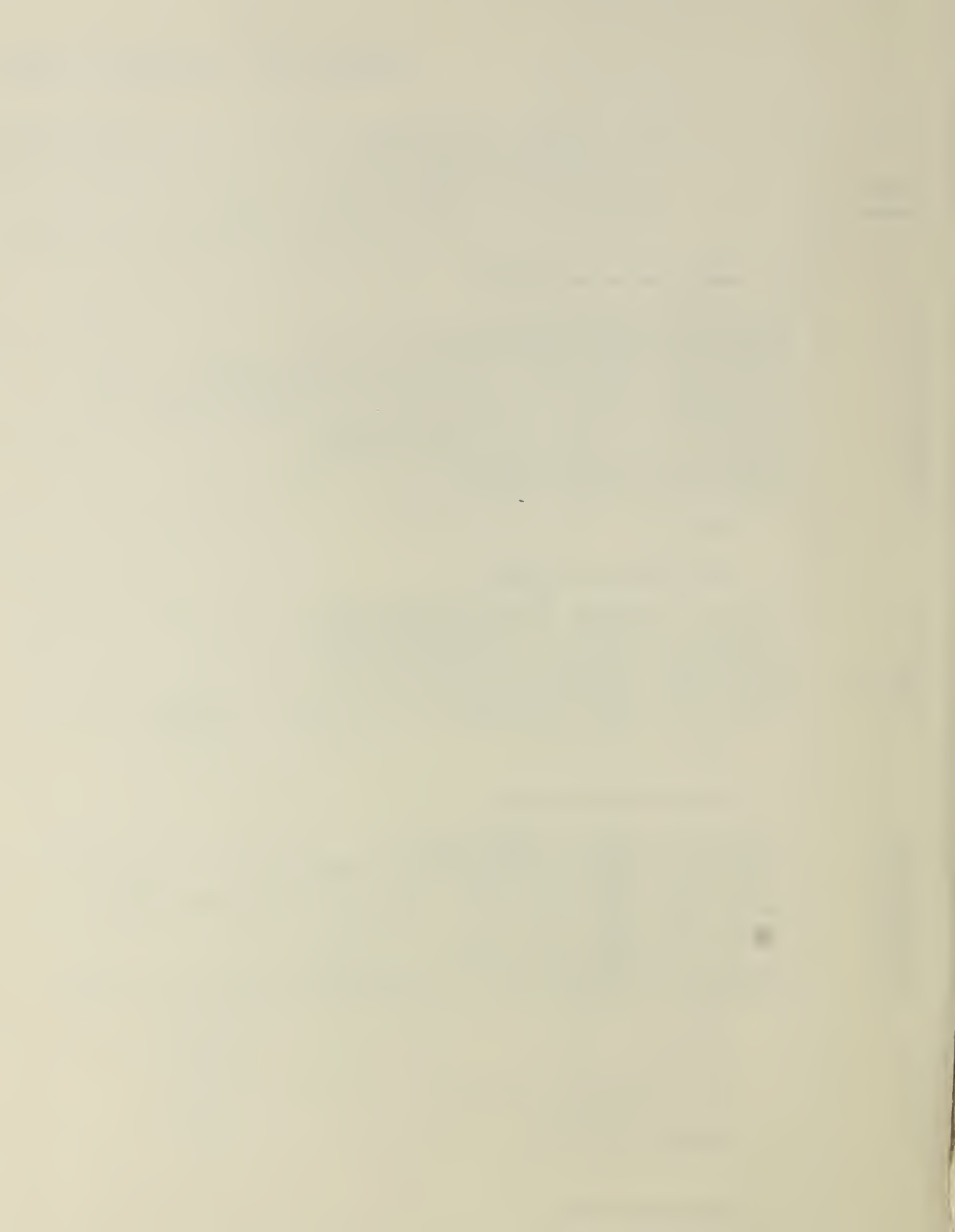




TABLE 12

## DISTRICT NO. 2 (VEGA BAJA) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1961

Practice Number	T i t l e	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
	A - COMPLEX AND FOREST PRACTICES							
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin ft.	1	476	\$ 9	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches	100 lin ft.	243	8,018	8,018	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits or Ponds, for Livestock Water	structure	5	5	5,544	-	-	-
9	Construction of Dams, Pits or Ponds, to Conserve Water for Irrigation	structure	1	1	683	-	-	-
14	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Erosion Control	tree	2	230	23	-	-	-
15	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	45	942	3,814	-	-	-
28	Establishment of Vegetative Cover for Green Manure and Protection from Erosion	acre	2	6	135	-	-	-
29	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	structure	5	5	543	-	-	-
31	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	11	17	140	-	-	-
32	Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees	acre	1	15	216	-	-	-
	Subtotals		302		\$ 19,125			
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	2	8	\$ 32	1	105	\$ 420
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin. ft.	6	59	176	2	21	64
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin ft.	1	1,000	100	2	1,340	134
4	Application of Lime to Permit Use of Conserving Crops	ton	-	-	-	7	138	552
5(a / b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	128	499	7,485	190	913	13,692
5(c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	41	65	1,951	262	526	15,781
8	Installation of Facilities for Sprinkler Irrigation	acres irrigated	-	-	-	1	100	1,500
	Subtotals		141		\$ 9,744	278		\$ 32,143
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
1(1 a)	Planting Shade Trees for Control of Erosion	tree	9	1,240	\$ 50	18	1,200	\$ 48
1(1 b)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	33	83	664	25	56	449
1(1 c)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	7	11	92
1(2)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	96	226	11,957
1(3)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	11	34	345
1(4)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	31	72	532
1(5)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	10	5	150	86	51	1,521
2(a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	98	137	4,114	80	152	4,557
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	25	148	1,143
3	Fertilization of Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	1,175	526	15,791	56	87	2,604
	Subtotals		1,207		\$ 20,769	172		\$ 23,248
	Net Totals		1,415		\$ 49,638	358		\$ 55,391
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				8,884			3,628
	Grand Totals				\$ 58,522			\$ 59,019



## DISTRICT NO. 3 (ARECIBO) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1961

Practice Number	T i t l e	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
	<b>A - COMPLEX AND FOREST PRACTICES</b>							
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1,000 sq. ft.	11	25	\$ 216	-	-	-
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin. ft.	1	705	14	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches	100 lin. ft	15	301	311	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits or Ponds for Livestock Water	structure	3	3	1,727	-	-	-
9	Construction of Dams, Pits or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	structure	1	1	562	-	-	-
14	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Erosion Control	tree	16	2,800	280	-	-	-
	Subtotals		44		\$ 3,110			
	<b>C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES</b>							
1(1a)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	70	6,485	\$ 259	215	16,288	\$ 651
1(1b)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	341	879	7,033	281	668	5,341
1(1c)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	15	24	193
1(2)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	881	2,053	108,835
1(4)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	82	268	1,979
1(5)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	244	147	4,402	637	338	10,135
2(a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	873	2,319	69,560	502	1,716	51,474
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	84	685	4,828
3	Fertilization of Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	3,049	2,295	68,835	174	205	6,139
	Subtotals		3,130		\$ 150,089	1,225		\$ 189,575
	Net Totals		3,147		\$ 153,199	1,225		\$ 189,575
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				18,152			10,159
	Grand Totals				\$ 171,351			\$ 199,734



TABLE 14

## DISTRICT NO.4 (ISABELA) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1961

Practice Number	T i t l e	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM Agricultural Conservation Program			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
	<b>A - COMPLEX AND FOREST PRACTICES</b>							
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1,000 sq. ft.	21	60	\$ 452	-	-	-
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin. ft.	4	881	18	-	-	-
4	Construction of Open Drainage Ditches	acre drained	2	251	50	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin. ft.	32	701	754	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	structure	1	1	837	-	-	-
13	Reorganization of Irrigation System to Control Erosion and to Conserve Water	structure	1	259	377	-	-	-
15	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	23	215	861	-	-	-
27	Shaping or Land Grading to Permit Effective Surface Drainage	acre drained	1	3,125	625	-	-	-
28	Establishment of Vegetative Cover for Green Manure and Protection of Erosion	acre	1	26	72	-	-	-
30	Lining Irrigation Ditches to Prevent Erosion and to Conserve Water	sq. yd.	1	627	219	-	-	-
32	Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees	acre	2	4	40	-	-	-
	Subtotals		74		\$ 4,305			
	<b>B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES</b>							
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	1	11	\$ 44	-	-	-
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin. ft.	6	100	300	3	60	\$ 179
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin. ft.	7	8,352	835	3	4,200	420
5(a / b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	155	517	7,760	104	195	2,931
5(c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	110	93	2,797	127	159	4,758
	Subtotals		192		\$ 11,736	155		\$ 8,288
	<b>C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES</b>							
1(1 a)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	2	125	\$ 5	1	25	\$ 1
1(1 b)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	5	5	44	3	3	24
1(2)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	17	21	1,113
1(5)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	1	(*)	7	16	5	145
2(a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	65	57	1,698	25	16	471
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	1	2	12
3	Fertilization of Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	993	311	9,339	21	14	415
	Subtotals		996		\$ 11,093	58		\$ 2,181
	Net Totals		1,131		\$ 27,134	185		\$ 10,469
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				5,221			1,564
	Grand Totals				\$ 32,355			\$ 12,033
	(*) Less than 1.0 ton							





## DISTRICT NO. 5 (SAN SEBASTIAN) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1961

Practice Number	T i t l e	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
A - COMPLEX AND FOREST PRACTICES								
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1,000 sq. ft.	5	4	\$ 9	-	-	-
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin. ft.	6	1,545	30	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin. ft.	51	2,529	2,529	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds, for Livestock Water	structure	2	2	1,388	-	-	-
10	Planting Vegetative Barriers to Control Erosion	100 lin. ft.	2	26	8	-	-	-
15	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forestry Purposes	100 trees	1	9	35	-	-	-
	Subtotals		58		\$ 3,999			
B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES								
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	2	7	\$ 28	-	-	-
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin. ft.	4	21	64	2	7	\$ 20
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin. ft.	3	1,480	148	-	-	-
5(a / b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	18	124	1,857	67	209	3,129
5(c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	8	19	570	68	123	3,676
	Subtotals		22		\$ 2,667	71		\$ 6,825
C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES								
1(1 a)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	22	1,725	\$ 69	70	3,585	\$ 143
1(1 b)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	75	207	1,654	175	380	3,042
1(1 c)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	17	32	255
1(2)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	343	742	39,342
1(3)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	1	2	20
1(4)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	32	103	814
1(5)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	19	10	300	324	172	5,146
2(a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	218	624	18,731	333	1,053	31,580
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	33	341	2,752
3	Fertilization of Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	2,456	1,799	53,968	180	265	7,944
	Subtotals		2,532		\$ 74,722	595		\$ 91,038
	Net Totals		2,548		\$ 81,388	411		\$ 97,863
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				12,293			5,125
	Grand Totals				\$ 93,681			\$102,988



## DISTRICT NO. 6 (YAUCO) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1961

Practice Number	T i t l e	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Share
	A - COMPLEX AND FOREST PRACTICES							
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1,000 sq. ft.	1	3	\$ 7	-	-	-
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin. ft.	7	3,907	415	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin. ft.	12	351	353	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	structure	21	21	17,141	-	-	-
9	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	structure	17	17	17,376	-	-	-
12	Leveling Irrigable Land to Control Erosion and to Conserve Irrigation Water	acre	3	42	1,260	-	-	-
13	Reorganization of Irrigation System to Control Erosion and to Conserve Water	structure	1	48	360	-	-	-
14	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Erosion Control	tree	1	200	20	-	-	-
29	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	structure	3	3	334	-	-	-
30	Lining Irrigation Ditches to Prevent Erosion and to Conserve Water	sq. yd.	1	550	247	-	-	-
	Subtotals		66		\$ 37,513			
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	41	618	\$ 2,472	80	2,333	\$ 9,332
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin. ft.	16	361	1,083	51	1,579	4,738
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin.ft.	1	500	50	27	44,095	5,405
5(a / b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	82	828	12,429	293	2,888	43,482
5(c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	85	161	4,828	115	390	11,686
7(a)	Improvement of an Establishment of Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection	acre	1	40	400	3	62	620
7(b)	Fertilizing Improved Vegetative Cover	ton	-	-	-	1	2	75
8	Installation of Facilities for Sprinkler Irrigation	acre irrigated	2	30	1,812	2	12	1,042
	Subtotals		172		\$ 23,074	347		\$ 76,380
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
1(1 a)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	16	1,290	\$ 52	118	8,825	\$ 353
1(1.b)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	36	86	692	226	545	4,357
1(1 c)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	17	65	520
1(2)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	428	1,023	54,208
1(3)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	1	5	50
1(4)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	93	285	2,141
1(5)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	105	60	1,815	323	188	5,643
2(a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	384	1,218	36,534	167	506	15,192
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	55	682	5,706
3	Fertilization of Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	2,189	1,960	58,810	81	177	5,296
	Subtotals		2,200		\$ 97,903	559		\$ 93,466
	Net Totals		2,375		\$158,490	721		\$ 169,846
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				13,316			7,061
	Grand Totals				\$171,805			\$ 176,907





## DISTRICT NO. 7 (CAYEY) - SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1961

TABLE 17

Practice Number	T i t l e	Units Reported	FEDERAL PROGRAM			COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMS		
			Agricultural Conservation Program			Pasture Improvement Program Coffee Rehabilitation Program		
			Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares	Number of Farms	Extent	Cost-Shares
	A - COMPLEX AND FOREST PRACTICES							
1	Establishment of Sod Waterways	1,000 sq. ft.	2	14	\$ 31	-	-	-
3	Construction of Diversion Ditches	lin. ft.	3	201	21	-	-	-
6	Construction of Hillside Ditches to Control Erosion	100 lin. ft.	98	4,145	4,145	-	-	-
7	Construction of Bench Terraces to Control Erosion	cu. yd.	102	7,330	10,996	-	-	-
8	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds for Livestock Water	structure	8	8	6,953	-	-	-
9	Construction of Dams, Pits, or Ponds to Conserve Water for Irrigation	structure	3	3	2,038	-	-	-
10	Planting Vegetative Barriers to Control Erosion	100 lin. ft.	21	472	142	-	-	-
12	Leveling Irrigable Land to Control Erosion and to Conserve Irrigation Water	acre	2	76	2,256	-	-	-
15	Planting Trees or Shrubs for Forest Purposes	100 trees	18	221	885	-	-	-
29	Development of Springs or Seeps for Livestock Water	structure	7	7	727	-	-	-
31	Weeding Young Forest Plantations	acre	4	7	56	-	-	-
32	Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees	acre	1	34	385	-	-	-
	Subtotals		260		\$ 28,635			
	B - UNIFIED GRASSLAND PRACTICES							
1	Control of Competitive Shrubs on Pasture Land	acre	21	378	\$ 1,510	44	1,858	\$ 7,432
2	Construction of Fences to Protect Established Cover	100 lin. ft.	16	323	968	64	1,183	3,550
3	Installation of Pipelines for Livestock Water	lin. ft.	7	8,577	868	35	32,660	3,734
5(a / b)	Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover	acre	301	1,031	15,523	352	2,576	39,334
5(c)	Fertilizing Permanent Vegetative Cover	ton	91	97	2,919	302	556	16,680
7(a)	Improvement of an Established Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection	acre	1	3	30	1	1	10
	Subtotals		364		\$ 21,818	502		\$ 70,740
	C - UNIFIED COFFEE PRACTICES							
1(1 a)	Planting Shade Trees for Erosion Control	tree	-	-	\$ -	24	2,675	\$ 107
1(1 b)	Improvement of a Stand of Shade Trees	acre	4	7	56	53	125	1,004
1(1 c)	Elimination of Shade Trees for the Establishment of Sun-Grown Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	2	2	16
1(2)	Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	101	236	12,508
1(3)	Application of Lime to Permit the Establishment of New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	1	1	10
1(4)	Spraying New Coffee Groves	acre	-	-	-	20	56	444
1(5)	Fertilization of New Coffee Groves	ton	18	10	291	83	45	1,357
2(a)	Fertilization of Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	ton	68	128	3,852	57	110	3,297
2(b)	Spraying Coffee Groves of 1 to 4 Years Old	acre	-	-	-	11	50	407
3	Fertilization of Coffee Groves to Improve the Protection to Steep Slopes	ton	1,111	498	14,934	46	19	559
	Subtotals		1,122		\$ 19,133	182		\$ 19,709
	Net Totals		1,583		\$ 69,586	453		\$ 90,449
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase				9,507			5,310
	Grand Totals				\$ 79,093			\$ 95,759

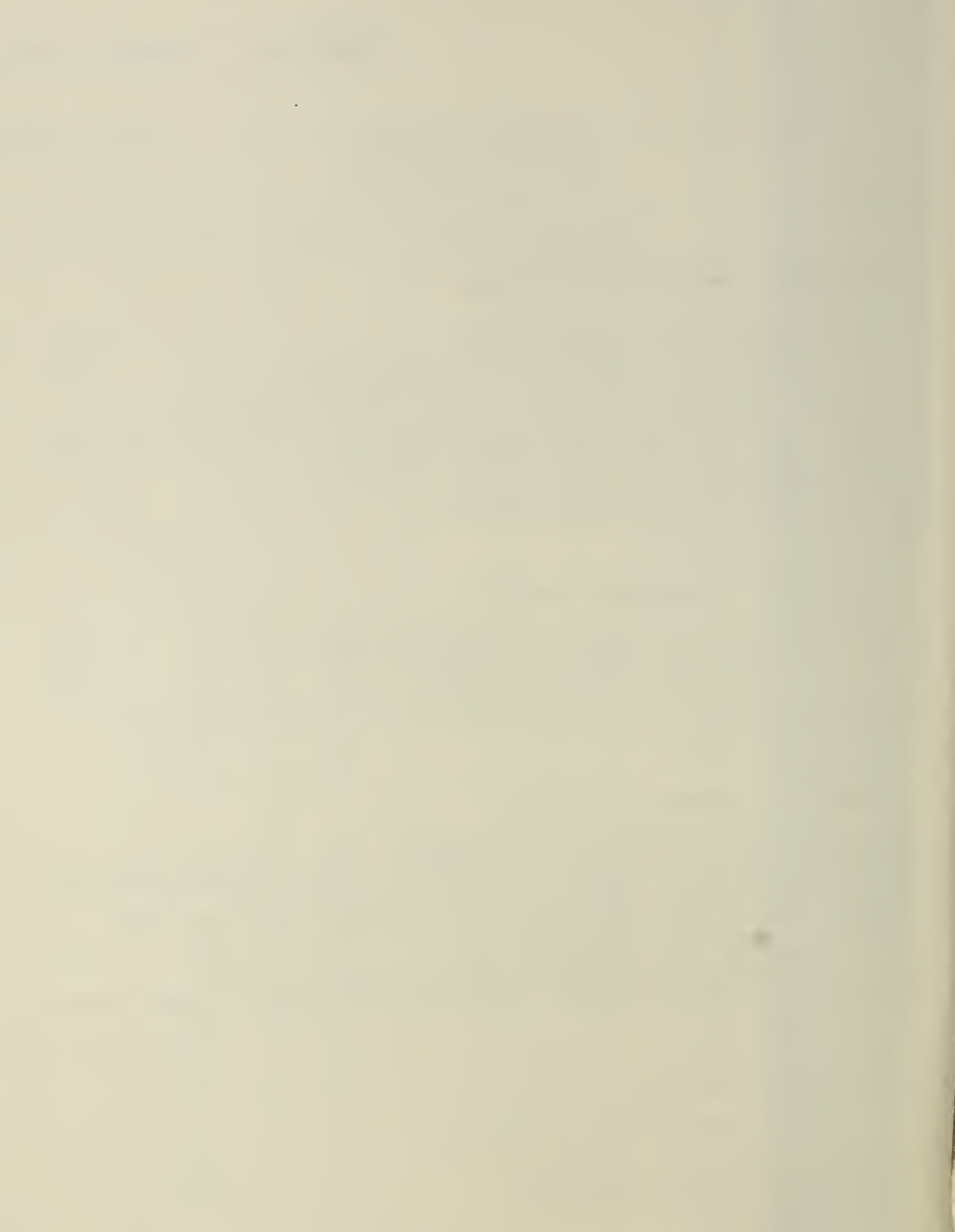
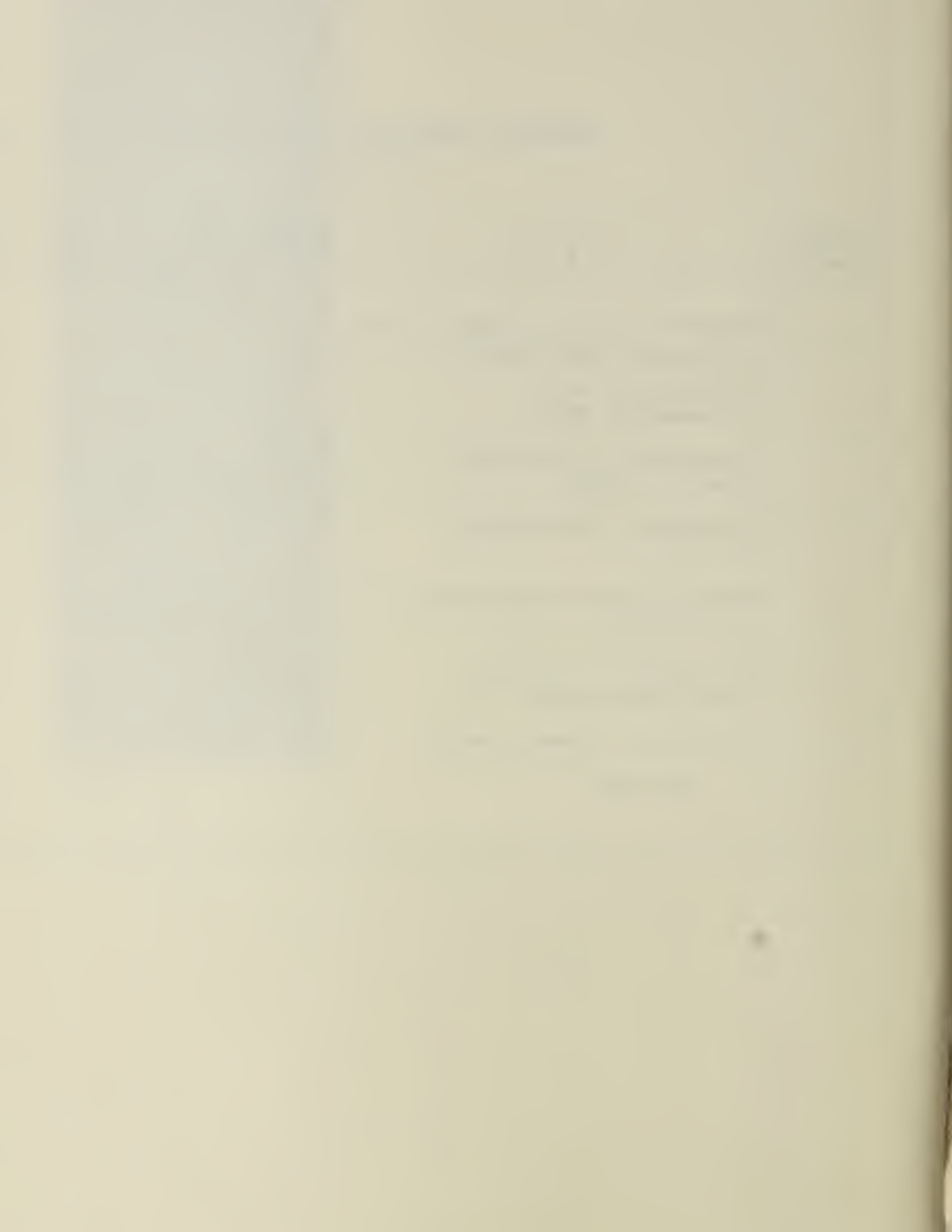


TABLE 18

SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PRACTICES, 1961  
(District No. 1 - Caquas)

Practice Number	T i t l e	Reporting Unit	Number of Farms	Extent	Federal Cost-Shares
33 a	Restoration of flood-damaged drainage systems and stream channels				
	(1) Removal of earth	cu. yd.	39	58,076	\$ 11,615
	(2) Removal of debris	lin. ft.	6	12,200	711
33 b	Restoration of flood-damaged diversion ditches	100 lin. ft.	2	58	58
33 c	Restoration of flood-damaged furrows	acre	22	2,028	4,057
33 e	Removal of flood-deposited debris from farmland	acre	66	747	22,281
33 f	Deep plowing to turn under flood-deposited silt	acre	39	974	5,645
33 g	Shaping flood-damaged farmland	cu. yd.	1	233	47
	Net Totals		<u>97</u>		<u>\$ 44,414</u>



SUMMARY OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION TOBACCO LOANS  
Crop Years 1946-47 Through 1960-61  
As of June 30, 1962

Association	Green Weight Subject to C. C. C. Loans (Pounds)	Actual Loan (Dollars) (*)	Sales Support by C. C. C. Without Actual Loans	Total Sales Subject to C. C. C. Support	Tobacco on Hand (Dry Weight)	Outstanding Loans	Written Off As a Loss
J. Morales and Company	989,712	\$ 244,297.94 176,539.85 <u>\$ 420,837.79</u>	None	\$ 420,837.79	None	Sold for more than expenses plus loan	-
Ignacio López Colón (1946-47)	247,105	\$ 62,427.38 28,123.81 <u>\$ 90,551.19</u>	None	90,551.19	None	"	-
Andrés Torres Montero	448,195	\$ 110,915.05 45,449.84 <u>\$ 156,364.89</u>	None	156,364.89	None	"	-
Cosecheros de Tabaco de Utuado	14,149,049	\$ 3,914,618.79 672,019.53 <u>\$ 4,586,638.32</u>	\$ 994,129.45	5,423,908.52	None	"	-
Cooperativo (A.B.C.) Tabacalera	13,210,772	\$ 3,057,730.45 427,191.08 <u>\$ 3,484,921.53</u>	1,259,249.34	4,845,174.32	None	"	1949-50 \$ 18,692.54
P.R. Tobacco Marketing Coop. Association	114,256,855	\$ 10,339,105.77 3,801,963.11 <u>\$ 14,141,068.88</u>	28,952,482.52	43,449,490.28	None		1946-47 70,417.24 1947-48 225,938.82 1949-50 109,911.51 1954-55 131,041.32
	143,301,688	\$ 22,880,382.60	\$ 31,205,861.31	\$54,386,326.99	None	-	\$556,001.43

(\*) In this column the first figure is the account of the original loan, second figure is additional to cover handling expenses, and the third figure is the amount of the original loan plus addition to cover handling expenses.



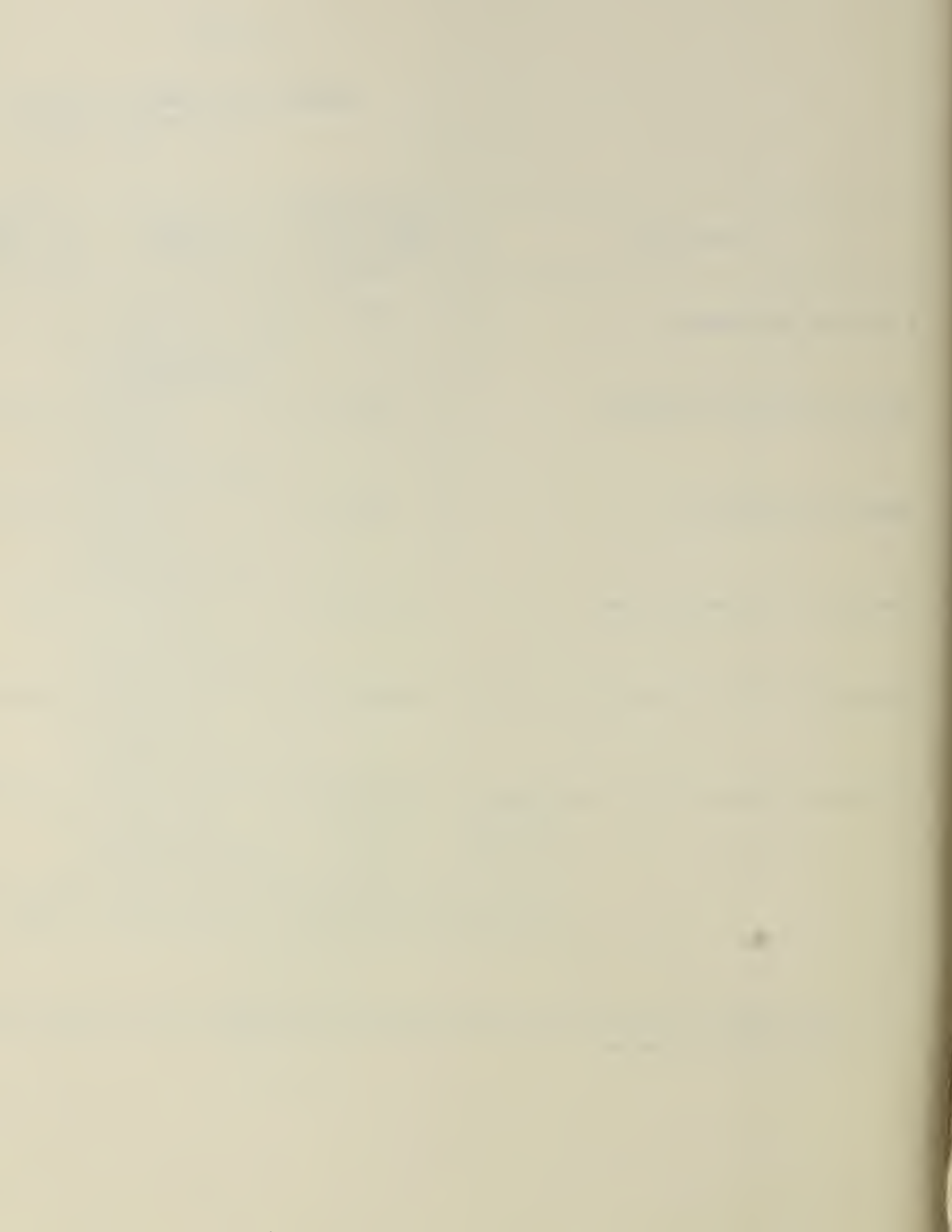


Table 20

STATISTICAL DATA ON THE OUTTURN OF THE 1961 SUGAR PROGRAM FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS  
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HARVESTED ACRES

Specified Harvested Acres	Number of Farms	Acres Harvested for Sugar in 1961	Sugarcane Ground (Tons)	Sugar, R.V. Produced (Cwt.)	Conditional Payment	Average Payment per Farm	Average Payment per Cwt. of Sugar	Average Payment per Acre Harvested
0.1 - 1.0	37	25.5	373.2	728.87	\$ 583.09	\$ 15.76	\$0.80	\$22.87
1.1 - 2.0	32	51.4	779.6	1,580.75	1,264.60	39.52	0.80	24.60
2.1 - 3.0	27	77.1	1,265.9	2,560.41	2,048.33	75.86	0.80	26.57
3.1 - 5.0	37	152.7	2,634.3	5,324.38	4,259.50	115.12	0.80	27.89
5.1 - 10.0	29	214.6	3,820.4	7,956.51	6,365.23	219.49	0.80	29.66
10.1 - 15.0	7	82.2	1,990.0	4,291.08	3,432.86	490.41	0.80	41.76
15.1 - 50.0	18	574.7	16,859.3	34,935.14	27,948.10	1,552.67	0.80	48.63
50.1 - 100.0	1	53.0	1,920.5	4,127.50	3,302.00	3,302.00	0.80	62.30
100.1 - U p	5	3,164.9	133,549.8	271,276.46	163,672.73	32,734.55	0.60	51.71
Totals and Averages	193	4,396.1	163,193.0	332,781.10	\$212,876.44	\$1,102.99	\$0.64	\$48.42



TABLE 22

SUMMARY OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES CARRIED OUT  
UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN THE  
VIRGIN ISLANDS, <sup>1/</sup> 1961

## SECTION I. CONSERVATION PRACTICES

PRACTICE NUMBER AND TITLE	NO. OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
1(a) Planting grasses for permanent pasture	8	78 acres	\$ 780
1(b) Applying fertilizer to grasses	2	25 acres	44
2 Eradication of hurricane grass for establishing permanent pasture	4	63 acres	315
3 Eradication of shrubs or trees for establishing new permanent pasture	17	284 acres	4,063
6 Constructing permanent fences:			
(a) Barbed wire	8	18,050 lin.ft.	722
(b) Woven wire	3	7,200 lin.ft.	432
7 Constructing wells for livestock water	5	289 lin.ft.	1,188
8 Installing pipelines for livestock water	6	3,953 lin.ft.	663
9 Constructing ponds or dams	1	6,571 cu. yd.	1,314
10 Constructing storage tanks to accumulate water	1	40 cu. yd.	413
11 Constructing rock barriers	13	542 cu. yd.	1,626
12 Subsoiling	1	8 acres	22
13(a) Installing pipelines for irrigation	4	2,458 lin.ft.	369
14 Cleaning young forest plantations	6	39 acres	390
Net Totals	<u>49</u>		\$ 12,341
Plus Small Cost-Share Increase			364
Total Payment			<u>\$ 12,705</u>

## SECTION II. PARTICIPATING FARMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS

ISLAND	PARTICIPATING FARMS	TOTAL PAYMENTS	PERCENT OF TOTAL PAYMENTS
St. Croix	31	\$ 9,735	76.62
St. Thomas	18	2,970	23.38
St. John	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Totals	<u>49</u>	<u>\$ 12,705</u>	<u>100.00</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Consist of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John.





TABLE 23

## ST. CROIX ISLAND. SUMMARY OF THE 1961 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

PRACTICE NUMBER AND TITLE		NO. OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
1(a)	Planting grasses for permanent pasture	8	78 acres	\$ 780
1(b)	Applying fertilizer to grasses	2	12 acres	44
2	Eradication of hurricane grass for establishing permanent pasture	4	63 acres	315
3	Eradication of shrubs or trees for establishing new permanent pasture	14	260 acres	3,691
6	Constructing permanent fences:			
	(a) Barbed wire	8	18,050 lin.ft.	722
	(b) Woven wire	3	7,200 lin.ft.	432
7	Constructing wells for livestock water	5	289 lin.ft.	1,188
8	Installing pipelines for livestock water	6	3,953 lin.ft.	663
9	Constructing pond	1	6,571 cu.yd.	1,314
12	Subsoiling	1	8 acres	22
14	Weeding young forest plantations	6	39 acres	390
	Net Totals	31		\$ 9,561
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase			174
	Total Payment			<u>\$ 9,735</u>

## ST. THOMAS ISLAND. SUMMARY OF THE 1961 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

PRACTICE NUMBER AND TITLE		NO. OF FARMS	EXTENT	COST-SHARES
3	Eradication of shrubs or trees for establishing new permanent pasture	3	24 acres	\$ 372
10	Constructing storage tanks to accumulate water	1	40 cu.yd.	413
11	Constructing rock barriers	13	542 cu.yd.	1,626
13(a)	Installing pipelines for irrigation	4	2,458 lin.ft.	369
	Net Totals	18		\$2,780
	Plus Small Cost-Share Increase			190
	Total Payment			<u>\$2,970</u>

